REGISTERED No. 1—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 8,272.—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1875.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 67
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

Single Copy—4 As.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Lines and under—

First insertion ..... Rs. 5 0
Second do. ..... „ 2 8
Third do. ..... „ 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions ... „ 0 2½ As.

No Advertisement counted as less than eight lines

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „

In the Native Language, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1 0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisement exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

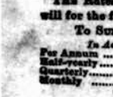
All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every week.

The S. S. PATNA, 1,780 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. Crowden, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		August 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	12	Leaves Negapatam	25
„ Rutnagherry (Kalbadevie Bay)	13	„ Madras	27
„ Carwar	14	„ Coconada	29
„ Naraket	18	„ Vizagapatam	30
„ Alleppey	18	„ Bimlipatam	30
„ Tuticorin	20	„ Cocanjapatam	31
„ Colombo	21	„ Pulicat	Sept. 1
„ Galle	22	Arrives CALCUTTA	3

Weather permitting, the Steamer will call at Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore and Cochin.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

Also for Batavia, Sourabaya, Tjillatjap, Palembang, Pontianak, Atcheen, Padang and Moluccos Islands, to go forward by the Messageries Maritime and Netherlands India S. N. Companies.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every week to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, JASK, LINGAH, BUNDER ABBAS, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSSREE, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

The S. S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

August 1875.		Sept. 1875.	
Leaves BOMBAY	18	Leaves BUSHIRE	6
„ Kurrachee	22	„ Mahomerah	6
„ Gwadur	24	„ Fao	6
„ Jask	26	„ Bushire	8
„ Bunder Abbas	27	„ Lingah	12
„ Lingah	29	„ Bunder Abbas	14
„ Bushire	31	„ Muscat	16
„ Fao	Sept. 2	„ Kurrachee	21
„ Mahomerah	2	Arrive BOMBAY	21
„ Bussreh	Arrive 3		

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will, during the Monsoon, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every SATURDAY, at 4 P.M., and an Extra Steamer on every WEDNESDAY at 2 P.M.

The S.S. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. Avery, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 14th August 1875, at 2 P.M.

The S.S. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H. P. Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 18th August 1875, at 4 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION, WITH ITALY *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	36	24	14	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14-10	
Marseilles	60	35	14-10	

Including Wines.

Children under 2 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

ASSYRIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st September, 1875.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st October, 1875.
INDIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st November, 1875.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second-Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9, Hummum Street,

Bombay, 1st January 1875.

ANCHOR LINE.

MONTHLY SAILINGS BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL *via* SUEZ CANAL.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the ANCHOR LINE will sail from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL as undernoted, and will be despatched from Bombay for Liverpool on or about the dates mentioned. A fortnight's notice will be given of the exact day of sailing.

	From GLASGOW, Saturday.	LIVERPOOL, Saturday.	BOMBAY, Friday, 20th August, Wednesday, 15th Sept.
INDIA	...	...	6th Oct.
MACEDONIA	...	...	20th Oct.
TRINACRIA	7th Aug.	14th Aug.	3rd Nov.
EUROPA	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	17th Nov.
INDIA	9th Oct.	16th Oct.	1st Dec.
MACEDONIA	6th Nov.	13th Nov.	29th Dec.

If inducement offers more frequent sailings will be arranged. All the Steamers of this Line carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, and have superior First Class accommodation fitted with every convenience. They have also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation.

Passengers and Cargo booked through to New York in connection with the Anchor Line Transatlantic service.

Fares from Bombay to Liverpool.

		Suez.
FIRST CLASS	Rs. 500	Rs. 350
SECOND CLASS	„ 300	„ 200

A reduction of 15 per cent will be given on Return Passages to all who re-embark by Anchor Line Steamer within twelve months of time of landing.

For Passage, Freight, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 4th August 1875.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer WILDON are hereby informed of the arrival of the vessel and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No CLAIM of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other first-class Vessels will be despatched for EUROPE:

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	Augent.
HYDASPES	D. Hennoldson	2284	450	14th—Southampton.
AVOCA	J. H. Torbock	1481	250	28th—Suez, &c.
PEKIN	W. Woolcott	3777	600	27th—Southampton.
THIBET	C. H. Eastley	2593	400	3rd—Suez, &c.

Passengers are booked to Malta, Gibraltar and Southampton by every Mail. The Southampton Steamers proceed to that port direct; but by the alternate steamers Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Passengers to Brindisi, Ancona, and Venice are carried by every Steamer, but proceed by rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon, on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. precisely on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 30th July 1875.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 23rd August 1875, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, 20th August 1875.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 9th August, 1875.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

ON SATURDAY, the 14th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured Piece Goods, &c.

On account of the concerned—

B 571-577—2 cases 620 pieces Twilled Chintz Dresses, 2¼, 2½ by 45.
584—1 „ 400 „ Red & Yellow Dresses 4 by 40.
796—1 „ 59 „ T. Red Cambrics, 28 by 23

At 1 P.M.

A handsome Chestnut Arab Horse quiet to ride and drive. About 6 years old.
A Child's Pony.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, best plated, rich China, Crockery and Glassware, a first-class English built Mail Paeton by "Parker," a handsome office Brougham, a Pair of well Matched and showy Arab Carriage Horses, a handsome bay Brougham Horse, Books, Plants &c., at Cumballa Hill.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 25th, and THURSDAY, the 26th in inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the abovementioned place the valuable and handsome household furniture, carriage horses, books, &c., the property of C. W. HAWKINS, Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be given hereafter

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household Furniture, best plated, glass and porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses &c., at Napean S a Road, Malabar Hill.

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, at the above mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household Furniture, plated, glass and porcelain ware, the property of W. F. Pars, Esquire.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

By the direction of Bai Manockbai, widow and executrix of the late Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney, deceased, and under an order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, dated 18th March 1875, in suit No. 633 of 1 75, wherein Cooverbai, widow, and others are plaintiffs, and the said Manockbai and others are defendants, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are duly will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of August 1875, at 4 P.M., the following property, viz. 4 Lots, situate at Malabar Hill, forming part of the Estate of the said Muncherjee Dhunjeebhoy Readymoney.

Lot 1.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, measuring 4,950 square yards or thereabouts, situate at Malabar Hill, on the right hand side of the Malabar Hill road leading to Malabar Point, and adjoining the property of Thacker Jairam Hurry.

Lot 2.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, measuring 5,313 square yards or thereabouts, on the south-west side of the said Lot 1.

Lot 3.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, measuring 6,963 square yards or thereabouts, on the south-west side of the said Lot 2.

Lot 4.

All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground on the left hand side of the Malabar Hill Road, measuring 4,387 square yards or thereabouts, with date and mangoe trees thereon, opposite Lot 3, and adjoining the property of Mr. Jamsetjee Dorabjee Naiegamwalla.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and plan, apply to Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at their office No. 4, Forbes Street, Fort, or to the undersigned at their office in Forbes Street, Fort.

TYABJEE & SAYANE,
Vendors' Solicitors.

N.B.—The above 3 Lots, and particularly Lot 2, contain a large quantity of thick block of black stone and earth suitable for road material and gravel after excavating which the ground would be suitable for building purposes, and Lot 4 consists of land commanding sea view and immediately available for building a bungalow thereon, and a portion of it is also fit for cultivation.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 9th August 1875.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF SUGAR.

TO-DAY THURSDAY the 12th instant at 12 P.M., Messrs Menesse & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder on account of the underwriters.

Ex-Ocean Ranger.

HAHJ—125 Bags damaged Mauritius Sugar.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING
ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, at a moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PURVEYING AND GENERAL AGENCY.
—Mr. E. MANOCKJEE is respectfully thanking his numerous CONSTITUENTS, both in Bombay and Outstations, for the patronage and support they have hitherto so kindly extended to him, and solicits the continuance of that support in both the supplying of their daily requirements as well as that of every necessaries, such as Clothiery, Furniture, Crockery, &c.

Receiving and Despatching Packages to and from Europe and India.

Crawford Market.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways for their destinations, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ESTABLISHED IN 1832.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA,
THE GREAT PURIFIER OF THE
BLOOD.

The quickest and most certain cure for
SCROFULA,
RHEUMATISM,
FOUL ERUPTIONS,
OLD SORES, and ULCERS.

All kinds of diseases or sores arising from impure blood and humors.

IT NEVER FAILS

In effecting a complete cure, if used a sufficient length of time

BRISTOL'S SUGAR COATED
PILLS.

GUARANTEED PURELY VEGETABLE.

Are the only Pills which contain
LEPTANDRIN AND PODOPHYLLIN.

These two powerful antibilious plants are a sure cure for all diseases of the Stomach, Livers and Bowels, Headache, Indigestion, Dizziness, Pain in the Side or Back, and especially BILIOUSNESS.

They never weaken nor gripe, unless the stomach is very foul and they are

EASY TO TAKE.

IMPERISHABLE FRAGRANCE,
MURRAY AND LANMAN'S
CELEBRATED
FLORIDA WATER,

THE RICHEST, MOST LASTING, YET MOST DELICATE OF ALL PERFUMES, FOR USE ON THE
HANDKERCHIEF,
At the TOILET,
And in the BATH.

As there are imitations and counterfeits, always ask for the Florida Water, prepared by the Sole Proprietors,

LANMAN AND KEMP,
NEW YORK.

General Agents—Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co., Bombay, Messrs. Whitney Brothers & Co., Calcutta.

Sub-Agents—BHAIMEA and MITTOOLA, Nos. 17 and 39 near Famous Mandvi, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately in the occupation of Colonel White, R. E. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, lately vacated by A. Blaechuck, Esq. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, the residence of the late Hon'ble Narayen Vasudeo. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious BUNGALOW on Breach Candy Hill, known as General Marriott's Bungalow, and lately vacated by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st September, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, at present in the occupation of G. J. Hyeee, Esq. Rent very moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Breach Candy, vacated by M. B. Mangal, Esq., with six bed rooms, six dressing rooms, and six baths rooms. Newly painted and matted and Vehar Water laid on in each bath room. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Breach Candy lately occupied by J. A. Sherreed, Esq., and previously by the late John Campbell, Esq. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the Commodious Upper-storied BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill, lately vacated by James Mackinton, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a portion of a BUNGALOW on Cumballa Hill. Rent Rs. 60. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two Upper-storied BUNGALOWS in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 150 and 200. For further particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a portion of a BUNGALOW in Middle Colaba. Rent Rs. 70. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, cheap RESIDENCES at GRANT BUILDINGS. For rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street, House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, vacated by J. A. Ross, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW on Chinchpoogly Hill, vacated by E. L. Hawkins, Esq. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Chinchpoogly, vacated by James Clegg, Esq. Rent Rs. 60. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a large Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Byculla near the Station. Rent Rs. 225. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the BUNGALOW at Byculla vacated by John Fido, Esq. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, "DERWENT HOUSE," near the Victoria Gardens, Byculla. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Bellasis Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 135. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on the Queen's Road, at present in the occupation of F. Fisches, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, opposite the Theatre. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW at Grant Road, near the Theatre. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street House Agent.

TO BE LET, a large Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Mazagon for Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an Upper-storied BUNGALOW at Chowpatty. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, RESIDENCES near the Marine Lines Station for Rs. 60 and 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the spacious OFFICES in Hornby Row, vacated by Messrs. Julius Siegfried and Co. Rent Rs. 250. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House, lately in the occupation of the Land Mortgage Bank. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES in Meadow Street, just vacated by the Port Canning and Land Improvement Co. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES in Forbes Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. Crawford and Bonney. Rent moderate. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, BACHELORS' QUARTERS in Rampart Row. Rent Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an OFFICE in Elphinstone Circle, opposite the Custom House. Rent Rs. 50 only. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the OFFICES in Military Square, lately in the occupation of Messrs. A. C. Dady and Co. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an entire three-storied HOUSE in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 400. And another for Rs. 225. For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a First Class SHOP situated in Meadow Street, commanding one of the best and most central positions. Could be had with or without a residence. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Church Gate Street, very cool. Rent Rs. 150. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle for Rs. 50. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, BACHELORS' QUARTERS in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 40. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 75. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ready for Sale.

THE NEW INDIAN CUSTOMS' ACT AND TARIFF,

In neat Pamphlet form, 8vo. Demy, 23 pp.

(Revised and corrected from the latest Gazette of India.)

Price—Annas Four.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ANCHOR LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.
TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 20TH AUGUST.

THE Fine Full-powered Steamer INDIA, 2,269 Tons, 500 H. P. nominal, Captain Harris, will be despatched for LIVERPOOL positively on the 20th August. This Steamer has very superior First Class accommodation with large and well ventilated Saloon and Cabins, and is fitted with every comfort and convenience for Passengers from India. There is also exceptionally good Second Class accommodation

The INDIA may be depended upon to make a good passage home, and presents an exceptionally favourable opportunity for intending passengers.

The steamer carries a Surgeon an 1 Stewardess.

FARES.	1st Class.	2nd Class.
LIVERPOOL	Rs. 500	Rs. 300
SUEZ	„ 350	„ 200

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th August 1875. Agents.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORPHEUS OPERETTA COMPANY.

GRAND OPENING PERFORMANCE,
WEDNESDAY, 25TH AUGUST.

For particulars see future Advertisements and Bills of the day.

PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	„ 2	Pit	„ 1

Family Tickets to admit Three to Dress Circle, Rs. 10.

Plan of the Theatre and Tickets at SUNDY & Co.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL COMPANY.
NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

The DEPARTURE of the S.S. HYDASPES having been POSTPONED for 24 hours, by order of the Post Master General, the Steamer for conveying passengers on board will leave Mazagon Dockyard at 3 P.M. on SATURDAY.

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

THE BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—NOTICE.—SHAREHOLDERS are hereby informed that the following list of WINES, &c., are in STOCK, at the Catalogue prices:—Hun's Beer in Kilderkins, Beaune, Claret "Pontet leaue," Chablis-Chartreu e (Yellow), Curacoa (Orange and White Fockink's best), Geneva, Maraschino, Meursault, Tort Wine (Finest Invalid), Pun h (Carisham), sparkling Moselle and Sauterne.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

12th August, 1875.

BOMBAY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LIMITED.—SHAREHOLDERS are informed that in consequence of the INCREASE in DUTY on WINE, SPIRITS and LIQUEURS, PRICES are ADVANCED in accordance therewith from THIS DATE.

C. E. MITCHELL & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

Bombay, 7th August 1875.

ALL PERSONS having CLAIMS against or being INDEBTED to the ESTATE of the late CAPTAIN ROBERT GORDON LOCH, Bengal Staff Corps, are requested to COMMUNICATE with the PRESIDENT COMMITTEE of ADJUSTMENT within ONE MONTH from THIS DATE, after which no claims will be attended to.

W. CARNELL, Lieut.-Colonel,
President Committee of Adjustment.

Erinpoorah, 7th August 1875.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—COCOANUT DAY.—The HINDOO COMMUNITY are hereby informed that the ANNUAL COCOANUT CEREMONY on MONDAY, the 16th instant, will, with the consent of the Port Trustees, take place at MODY BAY.

The Public will not, however, be prevented from having access to Back Bay by way of the limited space between the level crossing of the B. B. & C. I. Railway at Chowpatty and the foot of Malabar Hill.

A. EDGINTON,
Acting Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 11th August 1875.

J. & E. ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS:
LONDON, 1862. PARIS, 1867. CORDOVA, 1872.
LIMA, 1872. VIENNA, 1873.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanni, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

ATKINSONS' QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

ATKINSONS' QUININE TOOTH POWDER, VIOLET POWDER, MACASSAR OIL, GLYCERINE CREAM, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the manufacturers

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond Street, London, W.

PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Messrs J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

LESSONS in FRENCH and GERMAN, successfully given by Rev. A. BOURQUIN. High references. Address Rev. D. MACPHERSON, Marine Lines.

FOR SALE—Just received a fresh Consignment from Bordeaux of Brandy, Sauterne, and Claret, by Bunder Fakes & Co., a well known Firm. Apply to Apollo House. GEO. GAHAGAN & Co.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co., WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, and OPTICIANS, beg to draw the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen of Bombay and Out-stations to their entirely new stock of superior Gold and Silver Lever Hunting, Semi-hunting, and Crystal Case Watches, with all the latest improvements, specially manufactured for India, and warranted from 2 to 5 years. A large stock of handsome Jewellery of London Manufacture.

Watches and Jewellery sent free by Post all over India.

Palanquin, Travelling, and Office Clocks, with 8 day keylevel escapement, warranted.

Repairs carefully executed with expedition and Guarantee.

Letters to be addressed: C. MARCKS & Co., No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The best remedy for
ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION,
and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON,
And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the World.
N B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.
Agents.—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS,
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Parade Elastic Boots, patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality.	Finest quality we can produce.
	25s.	35s.

CATALOGUES POST FREE ON APPLICATION.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS

Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 6d.
Stiletto, or Mock Kid Elastic Rouse Boots	7s. 6d.
Do. do. with French heels	7s. 6d. and 9s. 6d.
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d.

Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price net*, will be sent POST PAID and if possible despatched by the first mail after its receipt.

A worn boot or shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender, and sent separately from letter and remittance.

Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
198, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

BY APPOINTMENT.

ESTABLISHED IN THIS PRESIDENCY FOR HALF A CENTURY.

THE COMPANY'S reputation in this Department is so widely and well known that commendation is unnecessary, suffice to say that after prolonged and careful attention, the Management have perfected arrangements, which enables them to offer an extent of selection of quality and price unequalled in Western India.

Constituents and intending purchasers are solicited to test the quality of the Company's brands when comparing quotations with competing Houses.

REVISED CASH PRICE LIST.
9TH AUGUST 1875.

SHERRIES.	Cash Prices. Per Dozen. Quarts.	Pints.
AMONTILLADO, superior, very old and choice ... Rs.	37 0	...
AMONTILLADO, fine	33 0	...
OLOROSO, pale, soft, fine flavour	37 0	...
MANZANILLA, very dry and pale	31 0	...
GOLDEN, a rich nutty-flavoured Dessert Wine.	29 0	...
OLD DRY, very superior, soft and dry	29 0	...
VINO DE PASTO, a good generous Dinner Wine	26 0	...
PALE DINNER, an excellent light Wine for general use	23 0	...
YELLOW SEAL, pale and light	17 0	...
MARSALA	17 0	...
MADEIRA, E. India, selected, old and very fine.	33 0	...
PORTS.		
SUPERIOR OLD, tawny, with fine bouquet and character ... Rs.	33 0	...
FINE OLD, possessing good body and flavour ...	28 0	15 8
WHITE SEAL, rich and fruity

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH AUGUST, 1875.

PIECE GOODS in Manchester yesterday were reported by Reuter steady at previous prices, 40's Mule Twist being quoted ¼d. per lb. higher; but although this is a better tone than has been manifested for some time back, the Liverpool Cotton Market does not appear to have undergone any improvement in consequence; yesterday's closing report being dull, sales 10,000 bales, and this morning's quiet but steady; probable sales 12,000 bales, actual imports 4,000.

From New York yesterday a recovery of ⅛ is advised in ready Mid-Uplands, which now stand at 14⅛ cents per lb., but futures are unchanged; The receipts at the ports were 400 bales, making a total of 800 bales only for the four days against 2,200 bales for the corresponding period last year.

In General Produce there is still no change to notice. Coffee continues firm and the previous advance is supported.

Cocoa is this morning are still quoted at 94⅛; French Rentes have receded to 105; Bar Silver is still 56½d. per oz.

A further payment of £300,000 into the Bank of England is reported in yesterday's message, making with the previous day £402,000 paid in since last return. This taken in conjunction with the fact of the rate in the open market being ⅛ per cent. under the Bank Minimum seems to indicate a strong probability of a reduction being made at the directors' meeting to-morrow. Except, however, as being an additional assurance that the late troubles are at an end, it is questionable whether a further fall would have much effect on business. Money is already so cheap, that any additional reduction could lend very little impetus to general trade, and although securities might be effected to some extent, the Produce Markets would not be likely to undergo much change.

We have had another very quiet day here in STERLING EXCHANGE and rates are partially 1-32d. lower since yesterday. The extent of business passing is still small, but if anything there is more tendency to buy than sell, which, coupled with the fact that the Banks are now becoming better provided with funds, is probably the depressing influence at the moment. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 9 5/8d.	per rupee.
do. 6 months' sight	1s. 10 1/16d.	"
Credits 3	"	1s. 10 1/16d.	"
Documents 3	"	1s. 10 1/8d.	"

For Bills on Calcutta and GOVERNMENT PAPER there is no alteration to note.

The SHARE MARKET continues dull with little doing, and prices have scarcely fluctuated. Bank of Bombays are unaltered. National Banks are Rs. 1 per share higher. Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Co's and Manockjee Petits shares are Rs. 5 per share lower, other Mills being unchanged. Bombay Burmah Trading Co. have advanced to Rs. 1,860 per share.

In COTTON there continues to be extreme quietness exhibited, and prices are quite nominal. The receipts yesterday were only 58 bales, making 1,284 bales for the five days.

FREIGHTS by steam are steadier at £1-16-3 to £1-17-6. By sail £2 is still the nominal quotation.

PIECE GOODS are dull and next to nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Nominal Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.		p. a.		
200,000	100	all	5 pct	Agra Bank	92
24,000	1,000	all	10 do.	Bank of Bengal	1,400 xd
20,000	500	all	5 do.	Bank of Bombay New..	750
5,000	1,000	all	6 do.	Bank of Madras	1,160xd.
30,000	250	all	4 do.	Chartered Mercantile Bank. of L. L. & China	250
40,000	2811	all	Nil.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank.	210
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bank of India and China	150
40,000	250	125	5 do.	National Bank of India..	110
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank.....	485

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	200 ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co..	1,303
300	2,000	1,100	50 ps.	Albert Co., Kurrachee..	725
160	500	all	18 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co.....	650
250	1,000	200000	..	Alfred Mills Co.	1,105
150	2,000	15,000	200 ps	Apollo Press Co.	5,000
175	1,000	all	...	Bellary	700
155	500	all	60 ps	Berar Company (New)..	540
400	250	all	200 ps	Indian Press Co.	330
400	250	all	6½ p.c.	Broach Cotton Co.....	85
400	1,500	all	37½ ps	Carwar Co.	900
200	250	all	...	Cocanada Press Co	90
500	1,886	all	175 ps	Colaba Press Co.	4,100
500	200	all	Nil.	Dholeria P. & G. Co.....	200
352	1,000	all	...	East India Press Co.....	1,125
150	8,500	all	Rs. 200	Fort Press Co.	2,100
300	2,000	2,000	15 ps	Framji Cowasji Press Company	300
300	500	all	100 ps	French Press Co.	375
3,150	...	1,400	100 ps	Imperial Press Co.....	375
3,125	500	250	60 ps	Mofussil Press & Ginning Co.....	420
600	2,000	5,000	...	Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	1150
120	..	1,500	250 ps	Prince of W. Press	700
300	500	all	100 ps	Sassoon's Press Co.....	580
300	500	all	100 ps	Scinde Press Co.....	415
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Limited.....	
150	650	all	12 p.c.	Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	600 nl.
750	1,000	..	100 ps*	Volkart's United Press Co.	940

* For share, for the half-year.

PINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

600	1,250	all	100	Alexandra Spinning.....	1,200
500	1,000	all	100	Alliance Spinning	2,750
300	2,000	50	...	Bhownuggur M. & F. Co.	1,600
990	1,000	all	100	Bor bay United	1,095
100	150	all	150	Broach Mills	155
200	1,000	750	...	Colaba Spinning	800
2,500	2,000	all	100 p.c.	Dhurumsey Spinning ..	1,140
1,500	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Flemizr S. W. Co.....	940
1,400	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Great Eastern	1,035
700	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Hindustan S. W. Co.....	930
750	1,000	all	100 p.c.	Hurjeevan Bullon Mills	1,000
..	..	800	...	Khandesh Spinning	575
500	1,250	all	Nil	Madras Spinning	870
..	..	all	100 p.c.	Manockji Petit Spinning	830
2,500	1,000	all	70	Manockji Petit's.....	1,075
1,050	1,000	all	100 ps*	Morarjee Spinning.....	1,100
4,000	625	all	50 ps*	Oriental	660
600	1,250	250	...	Prince of Wales Spinning	630
110	1,000	1,000	200 p.c.	Soonderdas Spinning ..	960
800	1,000	250	31 ps	Do. Do. 1/4 share..	270‡

‡ For share, for the half-year.

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	2,000	all	...	60 Colaba Land Co.....	1,115
7,500	15?	all	...	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	100
1,750	2,000	2 000	50 p.c.	Mazagon Land	625
8,000	1,000	all	15 do.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	215

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	21 3/4	7 5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	249 xd
...	£20	103	14 6	Do. New £20 Shares.....	126
...	£20	65	7 3 do.	Ditto	72
...	£20	21	2 1 do.	Ditto	22
...	100	1,000	do.	B.B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	10	0 15 do.	Do. New Shares	220

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	12,500	1500	240 ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,920
1,000	50	all	45 pct	Bombay Gas Company	650
600	1,000	all	...	Bombay Mill Co.....	100
500	500	300	27 pct	Landing & Shipping Co. of Kurrachee, Ld.	175
2,150	200	100	8 p. c.	Malabar Company, Ld ..	95
4,000	50	all	4 pc	Mechanics' Building Co...	23
1,200	500	all	30 ps	Treachet & Co.....	330
...	250	all	40 ps	Virgoe Patent Slip	30

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

		Date L'dation.		
...	95	119	...	Bank of China 1
...	...	...	...	East India Bank 1

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 7th August 1875.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	32,766	0	0
Merchandize	24,686	0	0
Telegraph	383	0	0
Total Rs.....	57,155	0	0

Corresponding week in August 1874.
Open 428½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	28,988	0	0
Merchandize	13,056	0	0
Telegraph	424	0	0
Total Rs.....	4,3968	0	0
Increase Rs.....	14,787	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHIP LOUISA, 939 tons Captain A. McIntosh, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool (April 10th), with a cargo of 1,295 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Ewart Latham & Co.

THE S.S. DUKOLIA, 1,304 tons, Captain R. Joy, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (July 17th), with a cargo of 20,337 bags of rice, and 3,000 bags paddy. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. PUNJAUB, 686 tons, Captain James Melvill, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo, and the following passengers.—For Kurrachee, Captain H. G. Young's servant, and Major Young. For Bussorah.—Mr. Dawood Tazwance and two women. For Bushire.—Mr. J. Touch and servant. For Muscat.—Mr. Allarucki Jaitha. For different ports.—Thirteen deck passengers.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
11	Dhokia (s)	Joy	Rangoon, July 17.
	Louisa	McIntosh	Liverpool, Ap. 10.

The Steamer Punjaub, Melvill, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The S amer Geelong, to China &c, was entered out for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.			
6	Mirzapore (s)	Perish	Southampton, July 1.
	Leopold et Marie(s).	Feiseilliaur..	Bourbon, July 16.
7	Penang(s)	Scott	Bombay, July 15.
	C. of Manchester(s).	Bazus	Liverpool, July 7.
	Enterprize (s).....	Kig	Port Blair Andaman Is and, August 2.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
6	Himalaya (s)	....
	Penguin (s)	....
7	Royal Alice	....

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.		
6	Rajpootana(s).....	Bombay & Coast Ports.
	D. of Lancaster(s)...	Colombo.
7	Meinam (s)	Colombo.
	John Allan	Narrakal.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.		
6	Wallikin	Bassein.
7	Ergin (s)	Marseilles, via Bombay.
	Sutheren Belle	London.
	Meinam (s).....	Marseilles.
	Viceroy (s).....	London, via Suez Canal.
	Rajputana(s).....	Calcutta, via N. Ports.

DAILY IMPORTS—AUGUST 10.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India (s), 13 barrels beer Henry Dods & Co.
Zerbina (s), 1 barrel ham, Bapiy Brothers.
Strathclyde (s), 150 drums linseed oil, and 4 cask paint, Owen Okell.

FROM LONDON.

Menzaleh (s), 30 cases candles, C E Mitchell & Co; 25 casks soda and 1 case walking sticks, Mahamedally Lookmanjee.
Alegnan (s), 100 boxes brandy, Bell Brandenburg & Co.
Surat (s), 10 cases candles and 1 case perfumery, C E Mitchell & Co.
Cathay (s), 5 cases paper, Joseph Soares.
Peshawur (s), 2 cases boots, Lookmanjee Sullamanjee; 7 cases cochineal, Oomedram Gogurchund.
Khedive (s), 1 case boots, Adamjee Abdoolally; 2 cases playing cards, John S. Hinere & Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Tehran (s), 2 cases saffron, Ardaseer Cursetjee Daly & Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Bokhara (s), 1 case saffron, Ardaseer Cursetjee Daly & Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

India (s), 6 bales cotton, N G Ebrahim; 200 bales cotton, Ramchunder Mahadew & Co; 1,097 gwts wheat, W Nicol & Co.
Strathclyde (s), 54 bales wool, Hurrydass Gangjee; 116 bales wool, H Vussonjee and Y Dewchund; 61 bales cotton, Sonderjee Bagowjee; 75 bales cotton, Gordhundass Khatow; 84 bales cotton, Dhurumsey Jaitha; 100 bales cotton, Munsookhboy Bhugoobhoy, 70 bales cotton, Veerchund Currumchund; 3 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co; 85 bales cotton, Assanya Luckmanjee; 50 bales cotton, Veljee Natha; 120 bales cotton, Nathoo Soonderjee.

FOR LONDON.

Hydaspes s, 4 cases fishmaws, Mahomed Nuthoo; 8 cases fishmaws, Ladhabhoy Khakey; 32 bales skins, S O A T Nagoor Meera & Co; 23 bales skins, P H A C Meera Shaeb & Co; 4 bales skins, Rauzubally Ally Reza; 50 bales hides and skins, F M C Abdoo Sallay & Co; 10 bales hides and skins, W Nicol & Co; 9 bales hides Remtoola Goolam Mahamed; 159 packages cloves, Hussoobhoy Thaver & Co; 7 cases fishmaws, Suma Khakey; 2 cases fishmaws and 109 lbs T shells, Hajee Essa; 25 packages cloves, and 90 lbs T shells, Currimbhoy Hussoobhoy; 15 cases gum, Kessowjee Mallery; 28 cases M of P shells, Forbhoy Nuthoo; 61 pieces E teeth, Mamedjee Adamjee; 24 pieces E teeth, Nuthoomull Motichund.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna (s), 78 bales cotton, Khetseedass Hurmookroy,

HIGH COURT—12TH AUGUST.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

FOR Judgment.

332-74—Rimington, Hore and Langley—David Jolly and others v The Secretary of State, &c., and others—Hearn, Cleveland and Lee Warner and Mr. Hearn.

LONG CAUSES.

45-74—Lynch and Tobin—Magla Chowa Cara and others v Ashabai widow—Chalk and Turner—Part heard.
25-74—Jefferson and Payne—Bai Panchee v Veerjee Jairam—Shamrao Pandocurng.
651-74—Jefferson and Payne—Doolubdass Moridhur v Rottonjee Aspondarjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
699-72—Rimington, Gierke and Lee Warner—Mankewarbai widow v Prestonjee Dinshaw and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Tyabjee and Sayani.
717-73—Jeffreson and Payne—Hurgovandas Goolam Hoosein v Ramdass Purshotum and others—Fletcher and Smith.
718-73—Jefferson and Payne—Hurgovandas Goolam Hoosein v Vullubdass Vundrawandas—Fletcher and Smith.
245-74—Prescot and Winter—Richard Bani and others v Rahemoobhoy Mahomed—Lynch and Tobin.
624-74—M M Munshi—Jeemebai v Jumnadass Pitamberdass—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
505-74—Mr. Balcrustna—Rajoo Balloo v Pandoorang Ker bs.
481-74—M H Khan Syed Hyder Hoosein and another v The New Bank of Bombay—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

282-74—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Ibbrahimjee Lookmanjee v Hurrylal Hemraj—K Mongee—Part heard.
115-73—Wingle, Lynch and Owen—Ara Hajee Aboo Taleb v Jethabhoy Luckmidass—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
450-74—Shamrao Pandoorung—Jamsetjee Sorabjee v Thomas White and another—Prescot and Winter.
641-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Mistri Visram Gangji v Hajee Zenai Abaloon—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
47-75—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Navibai widow v Manecoverbai widow—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass.
570-74—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Khuttao Nathu v Framjee Rustomjee and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
576-74—Tyabji and Sayani—Chuggonlal Wishwanath v Framjee Rustomjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
500-74—Fletcher and Smith—Frazer and Company, Ld v William Smith—No appearance.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)

LONG CAUSES.

520-73—Fletcher and Smith—Balwantrow Gopalrow v Tribhovun Laldas—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Part heard.
477-74—Jefferson and Payne—Purshotumdas Bhanjee v Toolsydas Mooreejee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
484-74—Tyabjee and Sayani—Nanabhai Wishwanath v Dayal Kalidass and another—Jefferson and Payne.
193-74—Fletcher and Smith—Robert Crawford Anirobus v Sewjeebhoy Manockbhoy and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

(Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE MARRIOTT.)

To speak to th Minutes of Decree.

144-75—A Framjee—Sutbai widow v Fazullah Kassumbhoy—J C Cama.

SHORT CAUSE.

282-75—Lynch and Tobin—The L B and M Bank, Ld v Nowrojee Jamsetjee Mody—Jefferson and Payne.—(Part heard.)

LONG CAUSES.

93-75—Tyabjee and Sayani—Sha Poona Asoo and others v Nanjee Ludha and others—G S Judge—Part heard.
168-75—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Laljee Cutchra and others v Cassum Moosa and others—Jefferson and Payne.
89-75—V Hurrychund—Nanabhoy Shri Tryimbakjee v Jumnadass Mahadeo and others.
644-75—Fletcher—Hunmout Bhugwandas v Tullaychund Hecrachund—Tyabji and Sayani.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—AUGUST 10.

Langmore, Colonel, Bengal 3'st Regt. P. I., on leave, from Mooltan.
Wall, Surg., Bombay Army Med. Dep't., on leave, from Poona.
Williams, Major, Madras Infantry, on leave, from Poona.

AUGUST 11.

Woodhouse, Lieut-Col., Bombay Staff, to join, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Miles, Lieut-Col., Bombay 26th Regt. N. I., from leave, to Surat.
Sandwith, Captain, Bombay 16th Regt. N. I., on leave, to Surat.

AUGUST 11.

Young, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to Simla.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India, August 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Hon G G Morris, a Judge of the High Court at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for two months, with effect from the 7th inst, or from any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Capt M M Bowie, Offg Depy Comr of the 4th class in the Central Provinces, to officiate as Depy Comr of the 3rd class, vice Capt A Bloomfield, appointed to officiate as Comr of Excise, Inspr Genl of Registration and Supt of Stamps.

Capt H R H Hallett, Offg Asst Comr of the 2nd class, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 1st class, vice Capt T A Scott, appointed to officiate as Depy Comr of the 4th class.

Mr W A Nedham, Asst Comr of the 3rd class, to officiate as Asst Comr of the 2nd class, vice Capt Hallett.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With reference to Notification No 1339 F, dated 7th May 1875, the services of Capt T H Forsyth, H M's 62nd Foot, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 10th July 1875.

The following extract from Force Orders issued by Capt R G Loch, temporarily Comdg at Erinpoora, dated 24th March 1875, is confirmed:—

Lt and Adjt C E Wheeler, Erinpoora Irregular Force, having been granted 30 days privilege leave of absence, Capt Loch, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer will take charge of the Adjt's and Station Staff Orders during the absence of Lt Wheeler.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The services of Honorary Surgn R E Wrafter, of the Subordinate Medical Dept, in medical charge of the Stud Depot, Hapur is placed at the disposal of the Govt of the Punjab.

The undermentioned Officer has been allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate:—

Lt John William O'Callaghan, of the B I S C, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dept P W, Punjab,—for two years, under the Regulations of 1868 (Rule IX, note 1), with effect from the 25th April 1875, the date of his departure from Bombay per Rinaldo.

This cancels the furlough on private affairs granted to Lt O'Callaghan by G G O No 443 of 1875.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn-Maj Charles Edwin Baddock, of the Medl Dept, in medical charge, 32nd (Punjab) Regiment of N I, (Pioneers),—for one year, under Rule IX of the Regulations of 1868.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:—

Surgn Robert George Mathew, of the Medl Dept, for eighteen months, under Rules IX and XV of the Regulations of 1868.

The services of Surgn G Bomford, of the Medl Dept, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned Officer having been permitted to reside and draw his stipend in the Bengal Presidency, payment of pension is to be made and charged accordingly:—

Lt-Col Cornelius Mooney, a pensioner from the 109th Foot, rate of pension is (one shilling) per diem, paid up to 31st Decr 1875.

That part of G G O No 467, dated 5th May 1875, permitting Private Thomas O'Connor, late of the 58th Foot, an outpensioner of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, to reside and draw his stipend in India is cancelled, he having proceeded to Sydney.

Sub-Conductor F S Peart is permitted to resign his position in the Warrant Grade of the Dept of P W, in view to obtaining his discharge from the Army, under the operations of Depy Dirctor of the Commissariat Department, on the forenoon of the 5th July 1875.

Mr A Herbage, Traffic Manager, officiated as Depy Director of the Persian Gulf Telegraph from 1st to 4th July 1875, inclusive.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

EZECHIEL—August 10th, at Ahmednagar, the wife of Jas. A Ezechiel, Sub-Conductor, Commissariat Dept., of a son.
HOGG—August 4th, at Sukkur, the wife of Captain Arthur Melvill Hogg, 2nd Sind Horse, of a son.

DR. C. F. KHORY,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Above Messrs. Badham and Co., opposite the Floral Fountain.
NITROUS OXIDE GAS ADMINISTERED for PAINLESS EXTRACTION of TEETH.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances, sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1875.

IT will be seen from Mr. Hope's speech on the Tariff Bill, a report of which we publish elsewhere, that we were right in ascribing the authorship of the proposal to levy an import duty on long-stapled cotton to the Bomday Civilian whom Lord Northbrook—who likes to have a strong-willed man to cling to—has suddenly invested with a dictatorship in matters of trade and commerce. Mr. Hope is a very able, a very industrious, and a very pertinacious man; and, considering that he knew absolutely nothing about the Indian Tariff a year ago, the skilful way in which, when he was appointed a member of the Tariff Committee, he sucked the brains of the Indian Chambers of Commerce, mastered all the details of a very difficult subject, and prepared a scheme of revision which is in most respects satisfactory, does him the greatest credit. We do not think that he has dealt quite fairly with the Bombay Chamber in his remarks on the supposed impracticable character of the suggestion that the duties on coarser cloth and yarn should be abolished while those on finer goods were retained; for the Chamber has shown, we believe, that the apprehensions entertained by Mr. Hope with regard to the mischievous effects of attempting to draw a line between goods paying duty and free goods were greatly exaggerated. But apart from the argument that India cannot do without the revenue—which becomes of little force in view of the fact that large remissions of duty on other goods are actually granted by the new Act—the Government might reasonably have rejected the compromise recommended by the Bombay Chamber, on the ground that the repeal of the duties on the lower classes of cotton goods would not satisfy Manchester or put an end to the agitation for the abolition of import duties on all kinds of cotton cloth and yarn. We have no quarrel, therefore, with Mr. Hope on this score, though it seems to us Lord Northbrook must now begin to feel he placed himself in a false position two years ago by doing away with the Income Tax, and so depriving himself of the means of abandoning a revenue yielded by protective duties which he admits to be in principle quite indefensible. Public opinion, however, would have strongly supported the Government of India, if the demand for a repeal of the import duties had been met simply with a pointblank refusal, based on the reasons stated in Lord Northbrook's speech; and the Viceroy appears himself to believe that this is what has actually been done. Mr. Hope, on the other hand, who always has the courage of his opinions, frankly advocates the imposition of the duty on raw cotton for the purpose of securing Manchester against any serious extension of the competition of Indian mills. What he says is, in brief:—"We are doing "a wrong to the English cotton industry and "the Indian consumer by maintaining the "existing duties; therefore, let us now redress "the balance by doing another wrong to the "Indian cotton industry and the Indian "consumer." The poor consumer suffers, of course, in both cases; he is at present deprived of the advantages of competition in coarse cloths, and Mr. Hope promises him that henceforth, by way of compensation, he shall be deprived of the advantages of competition in fine cloths. No man but one of those people whom Burke speaks of as "too much conver-"sant in office," and as apt to "mistake "regulation for commerce and taxation for "revenue," would have dared to bring forward in the name of the Government of India a commercial policy founded upon the theory that the way to help the industry of England is, not to give it a fair field and let it take its chance, but to cripple the industry of India. We believe that no more shameful proposal than Mr. Hope's was ever brought before the Indian Legislature; and we shall be greatly disappointed if Manchester herself does not reject with indignation the bribe offered her by the Government of India. It is simply amazing that no member of the Legislative Council raised his voice against such discreditable legislation. As for Lord Northbrook, his silence, whether calculated or accidental, on the subject of the most important provision in the Tariff Act, must destroy that popular faith in his capacity as a financier which had survived the collapse of his reputation as a diplomatist and politician.

IN our extract columns will be found the report of a case—*Damodar Gordhan* vs. *Deoram Kanjee and others*—which was part heard before the Privy Council when the last mail left. The suit raises a question of the utmost political importance, involving, as it does, the determination of the validity of the prerogative hitherto held and exercised by the Viceroy and Governor General of India, as well as by the Secretary of State for India, of ceding and transferring territories and land to Native Princes and others in India. The circumstances of the case which is now in appeal before the Privy Council are briefly these. Deoram Kanjee and others sued Damodar Gordhan in the Moonsiff's Court at Gogo for the redemption of a landed estate held by them in mortgage, which was situate in Ghangli, a village in Bhownuggur. The plaintiffs obtained judgment against the defendant Deoram, on whose appeal to the Court of the Assistant Judge of Ahmedabad the judgment was reversed. But subsequently a retrial of the appeal was ordered on the ground of an important document having been excluded from consideration. The investigation into the appeal was then taken up by the District Judge of Ahmedabad, but before he gave his decision Ghangli, among a number of other villages over which till then the British Government had held both civil and criminal jurisdiction, were transferred to the jurisdiction of the Chief of Bhownuggur. This transfer notwithstanding, the appeal was heard and decided upon by the District Judge of Ahmedabad in favour of the plaintiffs, thus confirming the decision of the Moonsiff of Gogo. But the defendant Damodar appealed against the District Court's decision to the High Court, on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The High Court confirmed the decision of the lower Courts, thus indirectly negativing the legality or validity of the cession of Ghangli and other villages to the Chief of Bhownuggur by the Governor General of India. Moreover, in the course of the hearing of the appeal in the High Court, it was urged by counsel in support of the Moonsiff Court's decision that the cession was illegal and invalid on the ground of no authority save the Sovereign in Parliament alone being competent to cede any portion of the territory which might have passed into British possession or jurisdiction, to the possession or jurisdiction of a Native Prince of India or any other power: The High Court here admitted the validity of this argument, and confirmed the decision of the lower Courts. It will be seen, therefore, that the seemingly insignificant appeal to the Privy Council involves the very important consideration whether or not the Secretary of State for India and the Viceroy and Governor General have the right to alienate territory from British jurisdiction to the jurisdiction of Native Chiefs in India. Mr. Forsyth, Q. C., who brought this question before the public in some letters to the *Times* two years ago, is the leading counsel for the respondents. The next mail will probably bring out reports of the further hearing of the case, though looking to the importance of the considerations involved, we should think their Lordships in Council will take time to deliver judgment.

WE wonder whether any of our readers have ever thought of inquiring what becomes of all the old soldiers who have come to India and served their time in the Army here. We suppose that many people, if by chance they have spent a thought upon the subject, believe in a cheery hopeful way that "it's all right—Britain is too generous to neglect her old soldiers—and that doubtless the veterans who came to India many long years ago have gone back again and are comfortably settled down at home enjoying their pensions." Visions may rise before them of grizzly warriors sitting at the door of their honeysuckle-covered cottage, enjoying their pipe, and telling the village gossips, or purchance some little open mouthed urchin in petticoats, the story of his terrific exploits with the Pindarees and Punjaubees—tales, perhaps, like those of Major Galagan, the hero who, undaunted by the wild fierce battle-cry of the Mahrattas, "Muckund Lao!" rushed like an avalanche upon the enemy and slew his thousands. If they are too prosaic to see in imagination this picturesque haven of rest of the old soldier, they may at least suppose that the majority of the pensioners find employment in situations of trust such as commissionnaires, bank-porters, time-keepers, or university janitors. But these illusions must be disturbed. An illusion is often a pleasant thing to believe in—the supposition that there is always a comfortable old age in store for the men who have spent their best years in the service of their country is a singularly pleasant figment to believe in;—yet, it is often wisest to learn the truth, even at the expense of ruining a thousand agreeable delusions. Let the back streets in the native quarters of the principal cities of India be searched, and many a wretched hovel will be found to be the asylum of British soldiers in their old age. In Bombay alone we believe that the number of pensioners is so great that our readers would be astonished if they knew the true state of matters. "How is this?" they may say. "We never see these old pensioners in the course of our drives to the Apollo Bunder, or to the Bandstand, or to Malabar Hill." But well-to do Europeans in Bombay, as a rule, know surprisingly little of what goes on outside their own circle. They do not know—nor do they generally care to know—how either poor Europeans or natives live in this country. They come out here for a time, and go home again, and probably imagine that their superficial observation of the men and manners they saw around them while in India took in all that could be seen. They hate loafers; the sight of these wretches makes them shudder. So they go on from day by day, seeing nothing but comfortable things, and hearing nothing but what is pleasant about the affairs of Europeans as well off as themselves, or better. This is how they do not hear of the existence comparatively near them of old soldiers living in native back-slums upon an income which their Portuguese cooks would laugh at if they got no perquisites. The despised loafer, if he were questioned instead of abruptly turned away, could probably reveal many a strange story about other Europeans whom he knows living near his nightly lair—Europeans condemned to live in abject poverty, among surroundings with which they cannot have any sympathy, through no fault of theirs, but simply because they happen to be aged servitors of the most illustrious Army in the world. One reason why these poor Europeans do not often cross the path of their well-to-do brethren is that they have still a spark of the old soldier left in them and do not like to be seen in public, where, they feel, their appearance would attract attention if not create disgust. This feeling may be absurdly sensitive, but at all events it can be understood.

We believe that there are about 300 pensioners living in Bombay; there is also a considerable number in Poona, Kurrachee, and throughout the Presidency. It may be asked why these men have chosen to settle down in Indian cities instead of going home; but a little reflection will suggest the answer. When, twenty or twenty-five years ago, they came to India, they anticipated a long sojourn in the country, and naturally sought to make themselves a home for the time being if they could. They formed relationships with half-castes or natives. In time they became men with families, and when their term of service had expired, and their dreams of acquiring wealth in India had disappeared to give place to a keen appreciation of the difficulties of real life, they found that though they themselves might have procured the means of reaching the old country again, they could not do the same for their wives and families. Moreover, even if they could have done so, the wives, having all their relations in India, could not make up their minds to part with them for ever, which they would almost certainly have had to do if they once found themselves on the way to England. Some soldiers who had served their term in India deliberately chose to remain in the country and marry because they feared that going home to a cold country after they had spent most of their years in the East would kill them. It is chiefly for these reasons that we have a band of old soldiers living in poverty in our midst; men in whom the hope of seeing their own country and relations again has been crushed dead by the adversity of circumstances. The fate of a pensioner who elects to live for the remainder of his days in India after he has served his twenty or twenty-five years in the Army and has nothing in the world to depend upon but his pittance of eight annas a day, which is erroneously supposed to be the equivalent of "a shilling a day in England," is one of the most melancholy that an Englishman can imagine befalling a fellow countryman. Many of the pensioners who shut themselves up in their hovels, doubtless brooding bitterly over the harshness of a fate which compels them to prefer the society of natives, as poor as themselves, to that of Europeans, have not a little of their unhappiness caused by their failure to get anything to do to eke out their miserable eight annas a day. When they left the Army they imagined that they should get employment in the country and be well off; but two things they forgot—that they were not such young men as they were a quarter of a century before, and that in the limited area for European labour which exists in India,—an area which is being reduced daily in consequence of the cheapness of the native labour market—young men are naturally chosen before old ones. It is true that pensioners are allowed "family money;" but this is such a small sum (only about Rs. 2) that it cannot go far to make them comfortable after they have paid their house rent and their food and clothing expenses on the regular daily subsistence allowance. Our readers who find it difficult to live comfortably on Rs. 500 or Rs. 600 a month will be able to appreciate the kind of life which old English soldiers with their families have to lead on an income of about Rs. 20 a month at the outside.

We trust we have convinced our readers that the life of a pensioner whose lot through the circumstances we have suggested is cast in India must be too miserable already to require any new hardship to be added to it. Yet we believe that the military authorities are contemplating an act which will probably drive our old soldiers into the workhouse—a place which they shudder to think of, and we think them the manlier for the feeling. The workhouse in India means not merely a place where paupers are congregated; it too often means a place where poverty-stricken criminals are temporarily collected. Surely the British soldier who has become entitled to a pension, who has fought for his country, and who

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DEATH OF THE SUSPECTED MURDERER OF GEORGE HAYWARD.

SIMLA, 11TH AUGUST.

Information has reached Government of the death of Meer Wullee, former Ruler of Yassim, and suspected murderer of George Hayward.

He was met on the way from Wakhan to Kashkar by some men in the service of the present Yassim Pahlwan Bahadur between whom and Meer Wullee enmity existed. A fight ensued resulting in the death of Meer Wullee.

CHOLERA AT SIMLA.

The outbreak of cholera has subsided. There was one doubtful case admitted into the hospital on Monday and another case occurred yesterday, but there are not any fresh cases to-day.

THE INSURRECTION IN HERZEGOVINA.

BELGRADE, 10TH AUGUST.

Latest advices state that the insurrection in Herzegovina is daily increasing in importance. The Montenegrins Servians and Dalmatians are sympathising with the insurgents.

RAILWAY TO BAGDAD.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 10TH AUGUST.

The Sultan has ordered the immediate construction of a Railway to Bagdad, charging the expenses of the same to the civil list.

BERLIN, 10TH AUGUST.

The Prussian Catholic Bishops are adhering to the new law for the administration of Church property.

LONDON, 10TH AUGUST.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4 15/16d.

The Manchester Market has been steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings ..... 6s. 9d.

8¼ lbs. do. do. ..... 8s.

40's Mule Twist ..... 1s.

3 per cent. Consols for Account 94⅞

5 per cent French Rente, 1872 ..... 105½

Bar Silver 56⅛

The sum of £300,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Market rate of discount is ⅜ lower than the Bank rate.

WEATHER REPORTS.

CANNANORE, 11th August, 4 P.M.—Weather rainy. Wind W. Ther. 81. Fall of rain 0·30 cents.

CARWAR, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather showery. Wind W. Ther. 83. Bar. 29·92. Fall of rain 1 inch 12 cents.

MANGALORE, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy Wind W. Ther. max. 80, min. 75. W. B. 79 Bar. 29·73. Fall of rain 81 cents.

TUTICORIN, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather fair. Wind S.E. Ther. 81. Bar. 29·76.

VIZAGAPATAM, 11th August, 5 P.M.—Weather cloudy. Wind S. W. strong. Ther. 84. Fall of rain 8 cents.

WE are informed that the departure of the mail steamer this week has been postponed until Saturday at 5 P.M. The detention of the Overland Mail is owing to the floods on the Punjab Railway line which have delayed the despatch of the mails from that port at the regular time. The mail will be closed at the usual hour.

IN a telegram from Simla to a Calcutta paper it is stated that a Bank Bill will probably come before the Legislature shortly.

IT is said that the Hon'ble Mr. H. Schalch will proceed on furlough in November next, and as, at about that time, Mr. Money will return to his duty and relieve Mr. Dampier, the latter gentleman will officiate for Mr. Schalch.

AT the meeting of the proprietors of the Bank of Madras, held last week, it was stated that the per centage of management charges to gross profits was 44½ per cent., whilst in the Bank of Bengal it was only 20 per cent., and in the new Bank of Bombay 29½ per cent.

THE *Oriental* Magazine, which was started in London a year or so ago for the purpose of discussing Indian matters and provoking if possible some interest in the "brightest jewel" at home, has been obliged to give up the task as a monthly undertaking and has changed its shape from a half crown monthly to a sixpenny weekly paper, containing about one-third of the matter of the *Pall Mall Budget*, which is also published at sixpence. What success has attended this new venture is not stated.

WITH regard to the announcement made by a telegram from Trevandrum, which we published yesterday, that the Senior Rance of Travancore had been forcibly divorced and made a state prisoner and sent to Aloppey, the charge that has been made against her is not known; but rumours have been circulating lately that endeavours have been made to poison the First Prince of Travancore, and it has been added that the Dewan was to share a similar fate and suspicion rests upon one or two persons immediately connected with the Palace.

THE latest number of the *Gazette of India* contains the acceptance of the tenders offered for the loan of 2½ crores of rupees. The Government accepted 205 tenders for Rs. 2,06,89,200 at rates ranging from Rs. 102·1 to Rs. 105 per cent., which were accepted in full, and 46 tenders at Rs. 102, for Rs. 48,45,400, the apportion allotted at this rate was 88·97 per cent. The total thus realised amounted to Rs. 2,55,64,592-2, and a premium has been secured of Rs. 5,64,592-2. One tender was as high as Rs. 105, but for Rs. 500 only. The successof this financial business has been complete.

A SIGNIFICANT fact is quoted by Mr. Grant Duff in his notes of Indian Travel:—"An officer, Colonel Douglas, who in 1808 served on out-post duty at Tanna, twenty miles north of Bombay, then the northern frontier of the British possessions in Western India, lived to command fifty years later as Brigadier at Peshawur, a frontier station more than a thousand miles as the crow flies, in advance of his quarters as an ensign. Almost the whole of the intermediate territory had in the meantime fallen under the rule, more or less direct, of the British Crown." We are apt to forget this fact, the *Friend of India* remarks, when we talk with alarm of Russia's advance in Central Asia. That may or may not be alarming; but "if," says the *Examiner*, "England and Russia were to show their mutual good will by agreeing to give up, if that were possible, their recent acquisitions, Russia would have to traverse stretches of barren country, and England would part with thousands of square miles of the most fertile territory in the East."

THE Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce reports on the state of the season and prospects of the crops for the week ending the 5th August 1875, that the chief feature of the week has been abundant falls of rain, causing floods throughout the greater part of Northern India as far west as Meerut, and as far south as Satna in Baghelkhand. In Madras the rain has been abundant in the Kristna District, moderate in Kurnool, and scanty in the south; in Sind the river continues high, and rain has fallen in Kurrachee; in Bombay the falls have been copious along the Konkan and in Satara and Nasik, but have been somewhat scanty throughout Central India, Rajpootana, and the Central Provinces the rain has been ample; in Bengal abundant rain has fallen, especially in the eastern and north central districts; some flooding has occurred in Orissa. The prospects of the crops are generally excellent. In Assam the fall has been copious; in the North-Western Provinces extraordinarily heavy falls have been registered at Benares and Allahabad, and also, though less heavy, at Mirzapoor, throughout Bundelkhand and at Cawnpore and Bareilly; extensive flooding has occurred in the Ganges valley. In Oudh the fall has been ample and general. In the Punjab there has been heavy rain in Rawul Pindee, Umballa and Jullundur, some good falls in the Delhi and Hissar Divisions, less elsewhere. The prospects of the crops are generally excellent.

THE overflow of the Ganges is spreading the destruction of property of all kinds over the greater portion of its length. The story of the damages caused is much the same in all cases. Some idea of the mischief done may be gathered from the following extract from a letter dated at Ghazeepore on the 4th instant, describing the encroachments of the great river in that important town. The writer says:—"The Ganges has overflowed its banks, and the water has entered into the heart of the city. The streets are knee-deep in water. The house of the headmaster of the Victoria School is giving way to the rapidly increasing water. The Ganges has encroached upon several bungalows occupied by Europeans. It has been raining heavily all day and night since Sunday last, and this adds to the distress of the people. The river has entered the jail through the out-let under the walls, and the water is knee-deep at the jail walls. The prisoners are working hard to stop the encroachment of the river. If the Ganges does not subside soon the jail walls will also give way. In the city many kucha houses have fallen down. The damages have been great, but I have not yet been furnished with particulars. The Collector's office is safe; the jail and opium factory partly so. The villages bordering on the Ganges have been flooded —men, cattle and other property swept away. The town of Bullea (a sub-division to this district) has, I hear, been partly destroyed by the inundation."

THE *Japan Mail* contains some remarks upon the falling off in the Japan silk trade. Whatever effect the indolence or carelessness of Japanese rulers may have had, or the frauds that dealers are constantly practising on the foreign buyer, there seems to be every reason to believe that the degeneracy of the trade is mainly owing to the very large exportation of silk-worms' eggs which has been going on for the last ten years. Year after year a large portion—not to say the largest portion—of the best seed of Japan has been sold for shipment to Italy, France and other countries. There would not have been much harm done if the dealers, while they were selling their best seed at a considerable advantage to themselves, had reserved a full proportion for the use of the native cultivators. Such, however, was not the case. The foreign buyers at Yokohama were outbidding the Japanese country people too far to allow the latter a chance of successfully competing with them. The *Mail* concludes its article on the subject as follows:—"Starting from the basis which is now acknowledged by all the foreign consumers—viz, the general deterioration of Japan Silk, it appears to us obvious that the first thing to be done, is to think of regenerating the quality of the prime material. It is as clear as noonday that with bad cocoons no good silk can be produced. The former standard quality of Japan cocoons having been allowed to deteriorate, effectual means must be at once adopted of bringing it back to its primitive state of excellence. It were useless to introduce new and improved machinery for reeling, or to propose more accurate methods of sorting indifferent cocoons. We shall merely say to the cultivators: Try to get a better quality of cocoons than you have had lately, and you will gradually improve again the quality of your silk. For ten years past the seed of your best breeds of worms has been sold for shipment out of the country, leaving only second or third rate qualities. Keep henceforward all you possibly can of the best seed for your own use. Charity begins at home. Never mind what some people may have to say against this. The foreign buyers of silkworms' eggs have had their turn out of you long enough and ought to be well satisfied. Take care now of yourselves ere it be too late."

BOMBAY.

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Ramjee Puddamsay was yesterday charged with this offence before Mr. Dossabhoy Framjee, and having pleaded guilty, was fined Rs. 5.

ASSAULTING A WOMAN.—Wassea Mahadoo was yesterday charged with having assaulted Sunkoo, woman, and having pleaded guilty to the offence, before Mr. Nana Morojee, was ordered to pay a fine of Rs. 2.

TORTURE.—A buggywalla, named Ramjee Purshotum, was fined Rs. 5 by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee yesterday, for having cruelly illtreated his horse by using him while in an unfit state.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Babajee was yesterday convicted before Mr. Nana Morojee, of having stolen an ebony writing case belonging to Muggan Hurgovind, and was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Mr. Hutchins, of the Telegraph Department, yesterday prosecuted a coolie named Bhyroo Jatoba, for having stolen a quantity of tent pegs, telegraph wire, and other things belonging to the department. The defendant said that the things had been given to him to repair. This Mr. Hutchins denied, and pointed out that they were not in need of repair. His Worship, Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, before whom the case was heard, found the prisoner guilty, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

FALSE EVIDENCE.—Vully Jaitha laid an information on the 10th instant, charging Eduljee Manockjee with having given false evidence in a case in the Small Cause Court, in which he (the plaintiff) was concerned, and the following thereby injured him. The accused in foot of an affidavit, which he swore at the Small Cause Court, obtained a distress warrant against the property of the complainant, although there was no debt due or owing between them, and his Honour, the Third Judge, had made an order that the accused should pay a certain sum as compensation to the complainant for the loss and injury sustained by the wrongful distress. The plaintiff now takes a criminal action against the accused.

THE SONAPORE CEMETERY FUND.—The Acting Municipal Commissioner begs to acknowledge with many thanks the receipt of the following subscriptions on account of the Sonapore Cemetery Fund:—

J. Hutchinson, Esq.	Rs.	10
G. M. Fogo, Esq.	"	50
Messrs. Volkart Brothers	"	20
John Lang, Esq.	"	5
D. Finlayson, Esq.	"	10
C. Douglas, Esq.	"	20
A. C. Oliphant, Esq.	"	10
James Dickson, Esq.	"	
Total...		145

BREACH OF TRUST.—An information was laid on Tuesday last by Rodaychund Khoolchund, a pearl merchant and jeweller, against a goldsmith named Pandoo. The information states that the complainant about fifteen days ago, gave one hundred and thirteen tolas of gold to the accused, for the purpose of having it made into ornaments. On applying to the accused to return either the gold or the ornaments he was to have made, he received evasive replies, and he now believed on reliable grounds that he intended to defraud him of the amount he had entrusted to him. His Worship, Mr. Nana Morojee, before whom the information was laid, ordered a warrant to be issued for the arrest of the accused.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—A Parsee, named Muncherjee Shapoorjee, who is a wine merchant trading in Bazaar Gate Street, obtained a summons on the 10th instant, from Mr. W. Webb, against Cowasjee Muncherjee Daroowalla, his shop boy, for having embezzled a sum of Rs. 149, entrusted to him by Messrs. Kerner and Mumms for the complainant's use. The complainant says that he gave a bill for the above amount, payable by Messrs. Kerner and Mumms on account of stores supplied to them, and told him to collect the amount. The accused took the bill and left the shop and has not since returned, and the complainant has been informed that he received the sum named from Messrs. Kerner and Mumms.

A FRENCH CAPTAIN'S DIFFICULTIES.—For two or three days past three of the seamen of the French ship Victorine have refused to obey their officers' commands, and the captain quite unable to compel them, took to the police flag. The police, however, refused to interfere as the ship, officers, crew, bill of lading, and cargo were all French, a state of affairs which deprived them of the right of arresting the men. The captain then sought the aid of the acting Commissioner of Police, who sent him (we are informed) a letter, explaining the whole subject. This ultimately the acting French Consul, Monsieur F. DeBousignac', wrote to the acting Senior Magistrate of Police and expressed his consent and desire that the necessary steps should be taken to punish the men or compel them to work, in accordance with the law applicable to such cases when occurring in English ships. The men will therefore, we believe, be arrested and placed before the Senior Magistrate and treated in the usual way.

WE are sorry to announce that our young contemporary, the *Prabhat Patrika*, which only made its appearance during the current year, has been stopped since the 4th August, for want of public support. The issue of the 4th inst. announces that the paper will be resumed in a month if a sufficient number of subscribers come forward. The Hindoo community should not allow a paper with such a high-sounding name to expire without a struggle.—*Deccan Herald.*

WE hear that all the Deputy Educational Inspectors of the Bombay Presidency have been invited to assemble in Poona during the present month, for the purpose of making better rules and regulations for use in all the Marathi schools in the various districts of this Presidency. We trust the Inspectors will not lose the present opportunity to have rules made that will either enable the low caste children in the villages to attend existing schools, or provide new schools for them. There are many Marathi schools which are not open at present to the children of the Mhars of the villages, who are thus left without instruction.—*Id.*

WE hear that Mr. W. Spiers, Sub-Registrar of the Havalee Taluka, in the Poona Districts, intends to file a suit in the Small Cause Court against the Municipal Committee of Poona, demanding compensation on account of the injuries sustained by him from the capsizing of his dog cart on a heap of stones left on the road by the negligence of the officials employed by the Municipality. Mr. Spiers had applied to the Municipal Committee for Rs. 5,000 damages, but that body, at their last sitting, rejected his claim, and he is now obliged to apply to the Small Cause Court. Mr. Spiers has suffered much and has sustained severe injuries by the unfortunate occurrence.—*Id.*

THE Wedding entertainment given last Thursday night in the Town of Karrachee by Thawurdass Khemchund, was honored by the presence of the Commissioner in Sind, the General Commanding the Station, the Cantonment Magistrate, the Political Superintendent of Thurr and Parkur, the Judicial Commissioner in Sind, several of the officers of the 56th and the Belooch Regiments, those of the gunboat Daphne, the District and Assistant District Superintendents of Police," the Civil Surgeon of the Station, the Divisional Magistrate of Tatta, and several other gentlemen. There were eight ladies present. The Band of the 56th discoursed sweet music. The illumination was tastefully got up, and the row of lights extended from the place of entertainment right up to the Bunder Road. The Municipal brooms were brought for days to play upon the locality, and everything, of course, was as clean as a new pin. The usual light refreshments were freely partaken of, there having been what is called a standing supper; full justice, we believe, was done to the host's hospitality. The *Nautchnees* did their best to render their performances attractive; they were music in their apparitions one and all seemed to enjoy the treat provided for them by Mr. Thawurdass. The Police were *overzealous* in their endeavours to preserve the peace of the neighbourhood.—*Sindian.*

A SUIT has been filed in the Small Cause Court by a grocer in Camp against the Artillery Mess, for the recovery of Rs 70 odd, being the value of sundry articles supplied; the suit was partly heard yesterday. The defence set up to the action is that the party who purchased the articles in behalf of the Mess was a Mess Orderly, told by the Mess Secretary that the Mess would look to him only. It appears that the defendant has been in the habit of pledging the credit of the Mess for the purpose of obtaining supplies for it, and of receiving payment for them gradually; he was never provided with funds sufficient to cover the expenses of the month, or authorized to obtain goods for cash only, a very convenient system, no doubt. The articles for the recovery of the value of which the suit has been filed, were received and used by the Mess, as has been sworn to by the Mess Orderly; it was also proved that a portion of them was offered to be returned to the plaintiff, after having been used. Mr. Darby appeared for the plaintiff, and quoted Chitty on Contracts and Roscoe on Evidence in support of his case, maintaining that if a servant has been allowed by his master the purchase goods upon credit, the master is answerable even for goods bought by that servant without his master's particular authority. If the servant usually buys for his master on tick, and the servant buys some things without the master's order, yet if the master was trusted by the trader, the master is liable. All the witnesses for the plaintiff were examined. As the case had occupied sometime, and it was getting late, the Judge postponed further hearing for the purpose of putting the Mess Secretary, Captain Auchinleck, into the witness box, and eliciting whatever evidence he might have to offer on behalf of the defence.—*Id.*

SMALL CAUSES COURT.—AUGUST 11.

[Before J. L WARDEN, Esq.]

FRANCIS JOHN V. THOMAS GIBBS.

In this case the plaintiff who is a Madrassee, sued the defendant for the sum of Rs. 10-12, which he alleged was due to him as wages for a period of one month and seventeen days.

The defendant admitted a sum of Rs. 3 as being owing to the plaintiff, but denied that any further sum or sums was due, and called Mr. Gibbs to prove his defence.

His Honour having heard the evidence adduced, gave a verdict in favour of the defendant, whom he directed to pay Rs. 3 to the plaintiff.

[Before N. SPENCER, Esq.]

ARDASEER HORMUSJEE WADIA V. THE NEW DHURUMSEY POONJABHOY MILLS.

This case was again called for hearing before his Honour yesterday.

Mr. Mayhew appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Fletcher for the defence.

Mr. Metcher said he was anxious to obtain a postponement in the order that he might issue a commission to take the evidence of Mr. Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy who is at present at Cutch, and he said that Mr. Dhurumsey's evidence would be of considerable importance, and it was most necessary for the interests of his clients that a commission should be issued.

Mr. Mayhew opposed the application.

His Honour having considered the question as argued on both sides, decided in favour of Mr. Fletcher and the case was accordingly postponed for five weeks.

"DAME BRITTANNIA WANTS A FEW RECRUITS FOR INDIA."

A FANCY SKETCH FROM A HOUSE IN DOWNING STREET, COVERED OUTSIDE WITH FLAMING POSTERS AS UNDER: A. D. 187—.

ATTENTION is called to the following advertisement:—

Wanted a few smart, active, young men, to serve in H. M.'s 444th (Bumblefoots) Light Infantry Regiment, now stationed in Calcutta. Must be not less than 5ft. 4 inches in height, 35 inches round the chest, and of good character. Bounty—free kit, rations, and a shilling a day. Pension according to rank after 21 year's service. Lowest term engaged for 3 years with the Colors, and 9 with the Reserve. Apply at the Rendezvous, Tower Hill; Head Office, Downing Street; or at the Recruiting Depots.

In consequence of an urgent telegram from L—d N—r, C-in-C. in I—a, Dame Brittannia attends in person at the head office at 9-30 A. M. on the 10th inst. Here she is received by the porter and ushered into a room where two clerks are busy writing, with the Superintendent (Army Recruiting Agency) and Messrs. Skinem and Catchem, detective police (plain clothes) in attendence. From motives of delicacy Surgeon Major Sawbones and his assistant occupy an inner room, secluded from public gaze by a green baize curtain in lieu of a door. Punctually at 10 o'clock Sergeant Smoothface is announced, in turn announcing the arrival of Corporal Softsawder, domiciliate in charge of his comrade Corporal Softsawder, and begs permission to offer said recruits for examination. This being accorded Dame Brittannia occupies the chair. Superintendent Headsup takes position near the standard, the detectives innocently keep the fire warm, and the doctors in their sanctum prepare the necessary implements. Sergeant Smoothface enters with a smart well-knit man, wearing the dress of a respectable mechanic, rather bronzed appearance, whom he describes as "John Brown, gunsmith, aged 24, (according to description"—might be 30.)

Dame B—So you wish to enlist, "John Brown"? Have you ever served before? (Catchem and Skinem exchange looks that urgent representations are required.)

Brown—Yes madam. I served in the United States Army '63 and '64, and in the French Army Campaign 1870 (produces papers, &c.) (Detectives astonished).

Dame B. (blandly)—Oh, indeed! Quite a veteran I declare! What corps do you wish to enlist for?

Brown—The 44th, or any other corps serving in India!

Dame B—Ahem! Don't you think a smart young man like you might do very well in the Guards, nice life about town (this very sweetly), no hardship you know, only a little change every year at the autumn manœuvres, pleasant quarters, every comfort, and rapid promotion?

Brown (decidedly)—No thanks, madam! India or not at all. In the hard enough to live in town on seven shillings a day, and promotion from a shilling to eighteenpence or two bob, aint in my line. I want a year or two in India just to try my luck there.

Dame B. (haughtily)—Oh, very well! Mr. Headsup, see his height will you!

The Superintendent measures and scales recruit, and calls out slightly, height 5-8, chest 37½, weight 156 (lbs). Clerk notes down, and Brown enters the doctor's sanctum, from which he speedily emerges, followed by a slip bearing the verdict, highly satisfactory, wish we had a few more of the same sort. His place is then taken by Recruit No. 2, "Henry Snip, draper's assistant, 22 years; a thin cadaverous looking individual, rather weak in the knees, flashly dressed, &c., who enters in a timid frightened manner, as if anticipating punishment. (Skinem whispers to Catchem, "Read his description somewhere, eh?" Catchem mutters: "Broken Till, seven and ninepence, silk and mercers, old Bond Street; not dubious for the while"). Dame B. coughs dubiously whilst attention paper and recruit described at the same time. At a sign from her the applicant is measured, &c., with the following result—height 5·6½, chest 33½, weight 113 lbs. Dame B. sends him with her compliments to Dr. Sawbones; and "This man hardly appears so old as he says! Doesn't Dr. S. think that he may improve greatly into the service?" Dr. S. thinks not, and explains that during the last few months he has rejected from over trying claimant to a narrow one." Dame B. to Superintendent—"Rather weedy certainly, but they want *men* in India, and what can we do."

Superintendent—Well, madam, as things go he is not dear at the price, and every one counts in these times. Meanwhile a rather animated discussion is going on between the medicos in their sanctum, of which the only words discernible are "not six months," and "may stand a year." At length Dr. S. returns the *man* to Dame B. with "his duty," and "the cure is as bad as the disease."

Recruit No. 3 is now brought on the carpet. William Gorman, baker's apprentice, 18 years; a short pudded-out lad, with white flabby cheeks, and short bristly hair close cropped. Makes a good attempt to add to his stature by standing upright causing Catchem to eye him sharply.

Dame B—Are you an indentured apprentice?

Gorman—No mem; my master failed, and the indentures was cancelled. (Lie No. 1 mutters Catchem.)

Dame B—Have you a character? Ever been in any trouble? (This rather sternly).

Gorman—No mem. Father died when I was a baby and I knowd nobody only my old master as died five weeks ago. (Pretty good No. 2 from Catchem.) Recruit measures, &c., 5 feet 1½ inch, 34½ inch, 118 lbs. and goes into the doctor's room.

Dame B—He'll do. Only a growing lad; has a very cunning look though! Try him "Catchem."

Recruit emerges from the "sanctum" and is passing out, when a sharp command from Catchem—Halt! Front!—is readily and perfectly obeyed.

Catchem—Now, I thought I should catch you my man. What regiment do you belong to?

Gorman (blubbering),—Please sir, I'll tell the truth sir, I never listed before. I learnt the drill in Millbank (prison) sir!

Catchem—(whew!)—Oh, indeed! When were you in jail, and what for?

Gorman—Please, sir, I came out last week; only a month for stealing pastry. I'll never do it again, sir!

Dame B—Send him downstairs a few minutes!—A consultation is now held, and Catchem being inclined to believe the lad's story on account of his youth, it is decided to try him, so William Gorman is again brought up, and after being severely cautioned, is *accepted*.

The fourth and last recruit—"John Hodge, ploughman, 23 years," is next admitted, and save awkwardness and being stupidly jolly from drink, is found every way eligible. His elevated spirits incite him to become questioner instead of respondent, and before he is dismissed Hodge makes several anxious enquiries about his "grub and beer;" these are met with bland assurances of its being "all right" with sundry references to the "canteens," and Hodge stumbles downstairs expatiating on the liberality of a Government "what allows a man his beer for nothing!"

Sergeant Smoothface having been complimented on his energy, &c., marches the recruits off to a magistrate to be "sworn in," and the officials disperse, Dame B. is so highly delighted with her successful morning's work that she cannot refrain from asking the Duke, D—zy and G—th'ne H—dy to a little "lunch." The Duke is asked out of policy and withdraws as early as possible when the remaining trio become confidential over their wine. They examine "attestation" papers of the recruits, and Dame B. remarks: "Sorry I couldn't get that man 'Brown' to join my Guards; wonder what he wants to go to India for, and what he meant by seven shillings a day in town?" G—th'ne H—dy replies: "Seven shillings was his mechanic's wages. I wonder he didn't know better than to chuck up captain's pay for full private's; he'll rue the day, I fancy! Perhaps he thinks of making a fortune in India!" Dame B—"Ah, well! that's his lookout. By the bye what did cousin Edrick mean by saying in his last that they have better men out there than some we send em? Eurasian regiments indeed; I'd like to catch em at it! They'll want my Guards for India in the next?" G—th'ne H—dy "Ay, indeed! very nice. Once set the machine a-going and they'll wind up with an Anglo-Indian parliament, colonial army, militia and all the blessed lot of it; every bit as ungrateful as Canada or Australia. What the chickens do they imagine we are going to do with all our younger sons in that case I should like to know." Dame B—"Yes, and they must begin bothering us just now too, as if we hadn't troubles enough of our own. What are you going to do for an army D—zy if that blessed B—m-ck keeps his threat about pulling the P—pe's nose." D—zy (hiccup)—"Not knowing (hic) can't sha'y—propose-go-commi'tee." G—th'ne H—dy—"I second the motion." They sit in solemn silence for two hours, passing the bottle, when G—th'ne H—dy rises and shouts out: "I have it—clear as mud." "Why, empty our jails, of course; kill two birds with one stone."—"The very thing" shout the other two, and delighted at the idea, they all execute a *pas seul*, winding up with "we won't go home till morning."

INDIAN EXTRACTS.

THE HON'BLE ASHLEY EDEN, C.S.I., CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF BURMA, AND ACTING MEMBER OF THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

(*Indian Charivari.*)

NEARLY related to a former Governor-General, and enjoying the prefix of Honorable to his name, Mr. Ashley Eden was almost certain to rise to distinction in the Civil Service in India, even though at Haileybury his ambition seemed to have been to get into boyish scrapes, and to occupy the position of "last of the term." Not long after his arrival in Calcutta he obtained distinction (?) in a line quite unconnected with his duties as a civilian, except so far as it gave him an insight into practice of the law courts—he was a defendant in an action in the Supreme Court. After this escape Mr. Eden retired for some years into the Mufassal, and at Jangipur he succeeded in obtaining the admiration of the natives and the dislike of the planters. When a sufficient time had elapsed for his misdeeds to be somewhat forgotten he was again brought down to the Bengal Secretariat. His undoubted talents were by this time becoming recognized, and the late Mr. James Home utilised the powers of Mr. Eden's caustic pen in some of the pungent articles published in Calcutta. The originals of the *Hindoo Patriot* have also frequently been inspired with Mr. Eden's ideas, if not with his actual writings. Mr. Eden next appears as a diplomatist, but the success of his attempt in this line amounted to his being contemptuously spat upon by a savage, who was evidently unacquainted with diplomatic etiquette. The Bhutan war and the honied words of his superiors in office removed the stains of the savage spittle, and Mr. Eden flourished more and more as a Secretary, being unlucky at one time only in the withdrawal of patronage in Bengal. A good hater, and at the same time a sincere friend, his disposal of patronage did not please every one, but his immediate masters were satisfied, and he was recommended for promotion. He was sent to Burma, and as Chief Commissioner he has displayed much energy and talent in developing the resources of the country, which required some strong hand at the helm. He might have earned further distinction in the diplomatic line, if the state of his health at the time of the late Burma complications had not rendered a change of climate necessary, and on the eve of his departure for Europe on leave he changed his mind and accepted a seat in the Viceregal Council. His upward career is not as yet ended, and despite his failures and failings Mr. Eden may perhaps be recorded amongst the cleverest and most distinguished of Bengal Officials.

BUCK.

THE NEW TARIFF ACT.

THE HON'BLE MR. HOPE'S SPEECH IN THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Hope moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the law relating to Customs duties and for other purposes. He would explain in a few words the origin of this Bill. About four years had elapsed since the existing Tariff values fixed by Act XIII. of 1871, and numerous representations had been made to the Government of India that market prices had fallen consid-rably before those values. Regarding cotton goods especially, the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had stated that the excess in values amounted to an addition of fully one per cent to the rates of duty. It likewise happened, in the course of Customs administration, that at times were written off, to make various petty changes by notification, and legal difficulties came to light which could only be removed by legislation. Thus a new Customs law became necessary at no very long intervals. In December 1874, the Government of India appointed a Committee to consider all these matters. The constitution of the Committee was this:—Bengal was represented by the Collector of Customs Mr. Lane; Madras by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalyell, who had held the post of a member of the Board of Revenue at that Presidency; Bombay by the Commissioner of Customs and Opium, an appointment held at that time by himself. The mercantile community were represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Bullen Smith, who was member of this Council, and Mr. T. Kearsey, the Chairman of the Bengal Chamber. The Chambers of Commerce of Madras and Bombay were invited to send representives, but were unable to do so. The Madras Chamber, however, sent a short letter explaining their views upon the principal points under discussion, and the Bombay Chamber sent a full statement of the Tariff values they desired, and also their proceedings at a public meeting, which were very voluminous, and expressed their views on all the points in dispute. The Chairman of the Committee was Mr. Ellis, a member of the Board of Revenue. The committee had made their report, it had been taken into consideration by the Government of India, and the result was the Bill he now requested permission to introduce. The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope then applied to the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business, with a view to the Bill being taken into consideration and passed at the present sitting. The reason for soliciting this somewhat unusual course was, that urgent representations were still being made as to the loss which was suffering by the enhanced Tariff values, that there was likewise no reason why trade should be kept waiting for any relief as to rates of duty which the Government, with the concurrence of Council, were prepared to give, and finally that if the Bill were proceeded with in the ordinary manner there would be under some heads loss to the public revenue, and under others a complete paralyzation of trade.

His Excellency the President, after a few remarks, declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Mr. Hope then moved that the Bill be taken into consideration. He added that in doing so he would explain to the Council as concisely as the subject would allow the nature of this measure.

Taking first the body of the Bill, the Council would observe that Sections 1, 4, 5, 8, and 10 of the Bill corresponded almost word for word with S ction 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8 of the existing Tariff Act, XIII. of 1871. Section 6 of the Bill repealed Indian Act and also Act XVIII. of 1870 which it was desirable to get rid of and re-enact in the present measure. Section 3 was the old Section 4, shorn of the opium clause, modified to suit the proposed change in the export tariff, and with the addition of "sea customs," which he would explain presently. Section 6 was the old Section 6, with the addition of the substance of the repealed Act XVIII. of 1870, empowering the Government of India to reduce or take off the duties on any particular goods. Section 7 placed in the body of the Bill a law regarding rendering unfit for human consumption spirits intended for use in arts manufacture and chemistry, which existed in Schedule A. of the present Act, and added a penalty corresponding to that in Act XVIII. of 1870, with which this subject for country-made spirit. Section 9 expanded the old opium clause omitted from Section 3, so as to place all the action of Government regarding opium on a clear legal footing. Section 11 was new, and empowered the Governor-General in council to control the excise duties on country-made spirit, with the view of maintaining a proper proportion between them and the duties on imported spirit. Section 12 was the old Section 5, with two similar verbal amendments of the Consolidated Customs Act which had been found necessary, and also an important proviso regarding arms. Its object was to enable the Government to deal with arms, ammunition, and millitary stores to which a license had been refused in ways other than sale by auction, which had been illegal, because the article could not be re-exported without nullifying the refusal of license.

Turning to the Schedules of the Bill, the first thing to strike the eye was the simple classification of articles has been slightly altered. Under the orders of the Secretary of State for India a committee had met in England to revise the whole of the Indian forms of its statistics, with the view of bringing them into correspondence with the publications of the Board of Trade. Under the advice of this committee a new classified list of all imports and exports had been sent out for adoption, and the classification of the Tariff had necessarily to be altered in conformity with it.

He would now explain all changes of importance which were proposed in these Schedules for the approval of the Council, first taking changes in duties, next Tariff values, and finally giving an outline of the financial result of the whole.

Commencing with duties which were said to be prejudicial to trade, and with the import side, the most important item was cotton goods and twist. In the course of 1874 the Manchester Chamber of Commerce had made two important representations to the Secretary of State, to the effect that the duty was "absolutely prohibitory to the trade in yarn and cloth of the coarse and low-priced sorts;" that it was intended to import into India American and Egyptian raw cotton in order to make the finer qualities; also that the duties increased the cost to the poor consumer, and fostered a protected trade and new mills, thus defeating their own object and endangering the revenue; and finally, that their "total and immediate repeal" was necessary.

The Tariff Committee, to whom these representations were referred, enquired carefully into them, and found that the duty levied in all India on the coarse goods referred to was only about four lakhs of rupees, or five per cent of the entire duty on cotton goods, which amounted to about eighty lakhs, and that only half of this sum, or one-fortieth of the whole, belonged to Bombay, where alone there was as yet any considerable local manufacture. The case therefore stood thus, that because one-twentieth of the cotton goods imported were subject to a local competition, which only seriously affected one-half of that twentieth, the Government were asked for the "total and immediate repeal" of the nineteen-twentieths of the duty, paid by the remaining cotton goods on which there was no present effect whatever. It might of course be said that the present duty was no measure of the injury local manufacture had caused. But, as far as Bengal and Madras were concerned there was no sign of any injury whatever. In Bombay no doubt the mills took a little more than their share of increased imports, but the competition of Bombay mills, like their profits, had been greatly exaggerated. After deducting what they made for exportation, and allowing for the extent to which they substituted the hand-loom weaving of the country, the residuum was not sufficient materially to affect the argument as stated above. The committee were therefore of opinion that the case for total abolition, on the ground on which it was claimed must inevitably fall to the ground.

There was an alternative scheme put forward by the Chamber of Commerce—not of Manchester but of Bombay—which he would now notice. It consisted in the exemption from duty of only the coarser sorts of yarn and cloth which were subject to local competition. This scheme was open to two objections—*first*, that it was impossible to draw a well-defined line, and *secondly*, that any line drawn would not only lead to elaborate evasions and frauds, but would stimulate the local mills to manufacture goods just above the line, and so would endanger the range of the competition now complained of. There were two principles on which a line might be drawn—the principle of value, and the principle of description. By the principle of value was meant saying, for instance, that all cotton goods valued at nine annas per lb. and under should be exempt. By that of description, was meant such terms as "Shirtings, long-cloths, domestics, T. cloths and the like comes of any cloths under 18 by 18 reed, should be free. "Value" was objectionable, in that it was not only a matter of opinion but subject to a double fluctuation, one following the market like a tariff value, and the other following the advance to higher, and therefore more valuable kinds of cloth in which the local mills would be encouraged. "Description" threw on the Customs officers the onus of deciding whether the varieties of cloth which existed and the new ones, such as with 18 by 17 reed, which would spring up, were within the exemption or not. While fully appreciating the compliment paid to the honesty and intelligence of Custom House appraisers those who advocated "description," he did not think that the burden was one which ought in justice to be imposed upon them, or which they would be able to bear to the satisfaction of the mercantile communities. As to invoices, weight, and size of bales, and other indications which it was thought would prove safeguards, Customs officials knew well that only a limited reliance could be placed upon them. The difficulty of drawing a line could hardly be better illustrated than by the fact that in January last the Bombay Chamber of Commerce addressed the Tariff Committee, advocating the principle of value, but that now the Secretary of the Chamber informed him (Mr. Hope) that, on reconsideration, leading members were now in favor of the principle of description. On the whole, therefore, there appeared to be no doubt of the soundness of the verdict, endorsed as it emanate from some leading members of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce which was announced by the Chairman of the Bombay Chamber in his speech of the 5th January last, that this alternative scheme was unworkable.

It might be said that this opposition against either total or partial repeal showed a total indifference to the interests of Manchester. It was no doubt the fashion in some quarters to represent the interests of the Government of India and Manchester as antagonistic. But the point of fact the reverse was the truth. Both were in the same boat. If Manchester lost her trade, the Government would lose its revenue, and would be obliged to resort to some other form of taxation which, considering the suitability and extensive incidence of a taxation of clothing, and the ease with which a Customs

ed. The boar of India, whether making for the jungles at full speed or meeting the sportsman on his choicest Arab, erects a tail as stiff as a rod of iron. Indeed, Indian sportsmen declare that the curly tail is the sure and invariable mark of the domestic and village pig. Love of sport on a grand scale does not hinder a dissertation or two on game birds. Bustards are found, but not in great numbers, the largest bag being five in a day. Some naturalist enumerate as many as eight different kinds. Then there are pheasants, wild turkeys, guinea-fowl, partridges of several sorts' snipe and quail, geese and ducks in the marshes, and plover, known as *Ittithoya*, which name philologists are at liberty to derive from onomatopœa. Mr. Drummond also mentions a curious bird, a species of goatsucker, equal in flavour, if not superior to, any woodcock.

We cannot say that South African sport is pursued under surroundings specially attractive, or with a reasonable amount of comfort. The heat is occasionally great. The distances travelled from camp in pursuit of game, in a single day, seem to us enormous. The rough living has nothing of the flavour of beef-steaks and porter about it. Hot coffee, the tongues of elands, buffalo beef, snuff and tobacco, appear to have been the ordinary fare, or the special delicacy. The natives, on the whole, behaved well, and afforded amusement by their odd ways and customs. They could run up a waterproof camp in a very short time. They sung hunting songs when they had killed large game, and when they were starting in the morning, with such pathos as almost to bring tears into the eyes of the disabled men who had to remain behind; and they shouted out the "strong names" of deceased ancestors whenever they had brought down a desperate foe. There are also some graphic descriptions of scenery—the long grass and reeds, the timber forests, the perpendicular ravines, the rocky hills, the huge plains converted to cinders by periodical fires. We also find a minute attention paid to places which would delight the Geographical Society, and we much fear that ordinary readers must expend considerable pains before they can make out the exact position of the range of hills that "forms a natural boundary between Zululand, Swaziland, and part of the Transvaal Republic on the one hand, and Nozingile's Amatonga and that portion of the Abakwandwandwe tribe that followed the fortunes of Sotyongane's son, Mawewe." This last sentence reads like a preface to a volume of South African ballads, or to some indigenous and stirring chronicle. But we can conscientiously recommend Mr. Drummond's book to those who desire information either about the vicissitudes of sport or the chances of colonization in a land of striking scenery and great game. We fear that we cannot add that it is one blessed, everywhere, with a delicious climate.—*Saturday Review.*

THE DAUGHTER VISIBLE.

Debutantes are thought by some to be interesting; but to the philosophic observer the mother of the débutante presents a more interesting study in proportion as a full-blown matron is a more suggestive type of womanhood than an immature miss. The presentation of a daughter is a sort of grand climacteric in the life of woman. Marriage of course is a change; but, thanks to the enlightened notions which nowadays happily prevail upon it, its effects as an alterative are minimized. It may be regarded simply as an extention of young ladyhood with the area of flirtation vastly increased. Maternity, again, is an experience which may be dismissed as for at least eighteen years quite insignificant in the career of a fashionable mother. Invisible girls interfere with the amusements of a lively parent little more than non existent girls. But the daughter Visible works a change which, by comparison with the trifling variations of circumstances to which we have referred, may fairly be described as momentous. She if the signal for a complete revolution in the maternal habits, aims, tastes, character itself. The psychological crisis out of the throes of which the Dowager is born is an era in the history of woman which well repays the study of on-lookers, who watch the development with pity, wonder, or amusement, according to the observer's mood and temperament.

Different women are affected by the Daughter Visible in different ways, but certain phenomena are common to all new-fledged chaperons. There can be little doubt that to a *ci-devant* beauty the epiphany of a daughter involves a good deal of mortification. In the place, a girl in society is an unwelcome chronometer. Then, if she is pretty, the contrast which blooming charms present to buxom is trying. The *pulchra mater* may show her tact, however, by posing as that elder sister of her *filia pulchrior* whom elderly admirers of the buxom conjure up for her consolation. The self-important lady from the country, who has quitted Broadacres Park and her dignified niche in the country hierarchy for a season in town, reflects on the chaperon's career with no such sentimental retrospect, but without the activity needed for going the pace of May Fair without signs of distress. On her the daughter Visible acts as galvanism acts on heavy bodies. She labours through her part as duenna with the ponderous liveliness of a sportive elephant. Then there is the matron who has cultivated literature and politics, and laudably aimed at making her drawing-room a centre for intellectual and artistic distinction. From her the *avatar* of the daughter exacts a truly cruel sacrifice. She has to turn her back on her social antecedents. The dream of a Holland House, of which she should be the presiding genius is abandoned; receptions are exchanged for balls, *soirées* for dansles, sucking statesmen for brainless guardsmen all the talents for all the inanities. This frivolous metamorphosis is accomplished without faltering, but not without a struggle, which gives an air of perplexity to her demeanour which it takes a season or two to efface. There is one kind of mother who is unfeignedly glad to launch a daughter in society —the matron who is what Pope asserts all women are at heart. To her the Daughter Visible is welcome as opening flood-gates of fresh dissipation, and furnishing an excuse for new frolics on her own account. The passion for racket is so strong in some women that they cannot wait till its satisfaction becomes a duty to their own flesh and blood, and a footing in ballrooms is maintained by the device of adopting some presentable *protégée* to serve as a warming-pan for girls of their own still in their teens.

Of the characteristics common to all mothers in their first year of chaperonage, perhaps the most striking is their restlessness. The mother of the *débutante* is, to an almost distressing degree, the embodiment of unrest. A believer in metempsychosis, observing her on her rounds would probably think that the soul of the Wanderig Jew or the Flying Dutchman had in this later days assumed a female shape, and chosen Belgravia for its haunt Encountered by daylight she is always on her way from the Park to Prince's, from Prince's to Polo. Meet her by candlelight and she is always on the move, "going on" to this place or to that. Her presence in any given spot is not worth ten minutes' purchase. There is no rest for the sole of her satin shoe. As you push your way up Lady A.'s staircase, she sweeps down it, and past you, on her road elsewhere. Follow her to Lady B.'s, and you will find that she has flown further afield. Conversation with her has been cut off the question since Easter; but even Easter and Whitsuntide you may perhaps edge in two consecutive remarks; after Whitsuntide speech with her resolves itself into signs and *obiter* ejaculations. This feverish activity is not only tiresome to witness, but it is a tactical blunder. Its effect is to render her unfit for the judicious discharge of her delicate duties. To conceive a design and to carry it into execution, intervals of calm thought are necessary, and a few quiet moments spent in considering the resources at her command for the circumvention of the eldest son, the most effective means of employing them, and the best way of overcoming his resistance, would do more for her project than all this extravagant hurry. But of so much mental effort a woman engulphed in a maelstrom of engagements is incapable. In seasons to come she will find more time for study and reflection, and will learn by degrees that it is not distraction, but concentration of forces, which in matrimonial as well as in military struggles wins the day. Fagged and exhausted by her unbecoming energy, she finds herself so far as ever from the object of her pursuit. The chase which opened so briskly in April assumes a very different aspect in July, reminding one of the deadlock described in the *Lady of the Lake*:—

Not nearer might the hounds attain,
Nor farther might the quarry strain.

The hunted heir is still in view, but all her efforts to run him down and make a trophy of his ancestral acres and prospective coronet are vain.

Another trait of the one-year-old chaperon is her hopefulness. It is pretty to see how sanguine she is and what a bright view she takes of the future. One set of persons are always saying such kind things about her girl and another set are always repeating them to her. While other young ladies are misconducting themselves horribly, her Blanche is the model of propriety and good manners. She is declared to inherit the charm of her family, the fascination of her race. If not lovely, she is sprightly; if not sprightly, she is invariably well dressed. A great personage has pronounced her a tidy-looking girl. The gilded youth smile a languid approval of her efforts to please. In the ballroom she never sits unasked to dance; at the dinner-table her virginal prattle is appreciated. In short, Blanche is a success; and this is naturally gratifying to Blanche's mother. Hopefulness assumes various forms in the young dowager. Sometimes it breeds a real or affected indifference. In an access of candour she may be heard thanking heaven that she is not as scheming Lady Dash and eager Lady Blank. The unblushing effrontery of the one and the transparent wiles of the other are in her eyes equally ludicrous and disgusting. She is not in a hurry to part with her dear girl; not she. For a season or two she hopes to enjoy her sweet companionship. When the inevitable offer comes, it will find her not unprepared; meantime she is content to remain serenely expectant. There is a moral elevation in these sentiments which it is impossible not not to admire. They shine like the wreck of a nobler maternal philosophy propounded in a naughty world. Only they must not be carried out to Quixotic extent, nor suffered to mislead the true girlish instincts into discounting worth from wealth, duty from disinclination. But hopefulness in the parent-chaperon sometimes becomes a snare. It begets a vaulting ambition which is apt to overleap itself. Blanche must marry in her first season, and marry splendidly. Indeed it is not a question of a mere marriage, but of what the fashionable reporter calls an "alliance," and of an alliance not with prosper. Cast iron or calico, but with strawberry-leaves or the next best thing to strawberry leaves. It is wonderful to see with what a lynx-eyed clearness of vision the ambitious mother sweeps society through her eyeglass and by what subtle intuitions she detects the presence of a Porphyrogenit. You venture to accost her at a crowded reception, and are turning a graceful nothing when lo, a plunge to the right on the lady's part, warns you that you have no longer a listener. Following with your eye the undulation of her skirts you discover the cause of your abrupt desertion, in the shape of the young heir to the Loamshire dukedom, and catch the echo of the honied accent with he is greeted. Why does she exhibit such a sudden interest in your simple remark about the weather. Because she has marked the entrance of a Highland earl, and wants to use you as a trap for waylaying him. A glance round a ballroom is enough to assure her of the presence of the "right men." With the "right men" Blanche may dance or sit through dances, flirt and be flirted with, lose herself in conservatories, or linger in supper rooms. Where the right men are, Blanche's mother sits a smiling wallflower until daybreak; but from a room where the "wrong men" predominate she beats a hasty and rather indignant retreat. "Come along, my dear," said a veteran dowager, a model in all but the conrageous frankness of her opinions to young chaperons learning their trade, as she swept her fair charge from a scence of the latter description "There is no business to be done here to-night. Let us go home to bed."

Another very natural, but at the same time rather melancholy, effect of the Daughter Visible is the sudden decay of her mothers interest in former friends, and the subjection of sentiment in her bosom to a rigid utilitarianism. In this man or this woman of any use to me? Because, otherwise, let him or her get out of my way. This is the one standard by which hepeforward she regulates her social conduct. Spinster acquaintances are sacrificed in a holocaust to the tyrant daughter. Humble admirers receive a quiet *conge*, and are dismissed to the limbo of inutilities. Even the chronic adorer who has lounged for years in her drawing-room must submit to the curtailment of his daily budget of small-talk. The time is past when she could afford to sit and be amused. Henceforward her smiles are reserved for auxiliaries alone. You are appraised as a possible ally. If you are worth subsidizing, you may hold your ground in her favour; otherwise you are politely discarded. On the other hand, the meanest instrument for aiding her plans, be it the emptiest fopling or the veriest noodle of the clubs, is courted and caressed. It is natural that old cronies should feel sore at her neglect of them; but calm and dispassionate judges will view her conduct in another light. They will not only make allowance for the exigencies of her situation, but will even find something in her new attitude and vocation to admire. A woman with a purpose in life is a head and shoulders above her aimless moll-uscous sister who has none. Enthusiasm is always respectable; and the young dowager enters on her arduous task with genuine enthusiasm. All that the wounded soldier was to Florence Nightingale, or the inmate of Newgate to Elizbeth Fry, the brilliant settlement of her daughter is to her. There may be higher and purer objects of ambition than hers, but there is probably none which makes greater demands on the physical, moral, and intellectual resources of the sex. Her end may not be all that a stern moralist would approve, but let us at least do justice to the means employed for attaining it. Let us not refuse our tribute of homage to her patience and her fertility of resource to her industry in informing herself of the precise figure of a fortune, the exact amount of an acreage, the legal bearing of a will, to her indefatigable civility and her politic rudeness, to her skill in alternating blandishment with menace, to her brave resolve in the last resort to stand at bay and "ask intentions"; in a word, to her conscientious endeavour to reconcile her duty towards her Daughter with her duty towards her Neighbour when the latter happens to be also the heir to a wealthy peerage. To those who look below the surface, the true heroine of a first season will appear, not the pretty puppet of eighteen, dancing mechanically in front to her mother's piping, but the untiring performer in the background who is learning to manipulate the strings of the puppet show, and to bend certain rather refractory puppets of the male sex to her will.—*Saturday Review.*

SCRUPLES.

The so-called scruples of some minds have founded sects and parties, and changed the face of society. It was quoted as an absurd scruple when Lady Huntingdon, then "Queen of the Methodists," having got her daughter named Lady of the Bedchamber to the Princesses, resigned the appointment, as she would not let her play cards on Sunday. Society would not apply this term to such an objection now. Real scruples, the growth of a certain habit of mind, are not catching, we suspect; they are characteristics, though circumstances may befriend and develop them. Yet every age has its own fashion of scruples. A formula which at one period everybody accepts without doubt or hesitation, at another suggests scruples at every turn—not the same, but fitting the temper of the objector. To himself they seem original, the birth of his own questioning intellect, and in fact with a family resemblance to his own mind; but the age is responsible for this particular form. Scruples he would have had ten, twenty, fifty years ago, but not these particular scruples. Originality is but a relative term. It is much more original, for instance, in these days to start a difficulty about eating chickens or rabbits till the eator is satisfied that the rule of the Apostolic Church has been observed as to the manner of their killing, than to have scruples about the Thirty-nine Articles; for to most people the first question has been settled for good, and all ages ago, the other is a habit of the day; and scruples are contagious.

Scruples that interfere with the easy flow of social intercouse and induce a sense of estrangement and incongruity will always be equally unpopular. Scruples of grace, diet, dress, precision of statement, decency, amusement, ultra-honesty, ultra-veracity, are of this class, as setting up a higher standard than the current one. We cannot act naturally with people to whom our example even in trifles is nothing, who regulate every word and look by an immediate appeal to private conscience or opinion, whose deviation from our practice is a tacit rebuke, who confound us by unexpected, undreamt of moral difficulties. We all not only call ourselves, but know ourselves, to be sinners; but society can join in harmony carried on without taking for granted a general high tone and community of correct principles. The man of scruples breaks in upon this amiable, and we may even say desirable, assumption. Tune, change, progress, has no difficulty in reconciling the views. While the world hates the man who parades his scruples or who is impelled by conscience to obtrude them will bethought to spoil good company. Drawing-room scruples will for ever be a solitary thing, barking pariah dear to nobody but the owner. But out of doors it is diff-rent. Never before have hobbies had such a "good time," or scruples been so leniently dealt with; they are even hailed and welcomed as indicative of the private spirit, as emanations—eccentric perhaps, but legitimate—of private judgement which when first going never recognized itself for what it was; and was as much scandalized as old authority at the variety of tones in which it made itself heard. It is curious to observe how unanimous are the religious writers who wrote after the outburst of private judgment and liberty of interpretation upon the question of scruples. Whether they treat him with scorn or pity, all schools are equally anxious to disown the over-scrupulous as an ally. Scruples, says Jeremy Taylor, are like a stone in the shoe; if you put your foot down it hurts you, if you lift it up you cannot go on. South sneers at the scrupulosity of those observers of the Sabbath who not only set apart a time to prepare for it, but a time to prepare for that preperation. Barrow, having probably such examples in his eye as the scruple of Dr. John Owen as to the use of the Lord's Prayer, which led him to put on his hat whenever it was repeated in his hearing, characterizes the scrupulous temper as a squeamish niceness, a froward perverseness, a arrogant self-conceited mood, a manifest despising other men's judgment, a virtual condemning their practice of fault or folly—qualities intolerably odious to men and productive of enmity. The unsociable nature of scruples is equally repugnant to the exponent of popular Nonconformity, Bunyan, himself at one time of scruples all compact. Mr. Feeble Mind warns his companions, "I shall like no laughing; I shall like no gay attire; I shall like no unprofitable questions;" and making a final disposition of his effects within sight of the Holy City, thus bequeaths the scrupulosity personified in his name:—"As for my feeble mind, that I will leave behind, for that I shall have no need in the place whither I go, nor is it worth bestowing on the poorest pilgrims; where fore when I am gone I desire that you, Mr. Valiant, will bury it in a dunghill." This is taking the habit on its constitutional side. Scruples are constantly engendered by weak health, or by solitude working upon a sensitive conscience, till not only every deed but every though is subject to harassing questionings—

One while I think, and then I am in pain
To think how to unthink that thought again.

The reckless circulation of scruples has a good deal to answer for in the case of these victims, whose sphere as well as happiness lies in work and action, but who, brooding and demurring, at length resemble Doubt in Spenser's allegory:—

He looked askew with his mistrustful eyes,
And nicely trod as throne lay in his way,
Or that the floor to shrinke he did avyse,
And on a broken reed he still did staye
His feeble steps, which shrunk when hard thereon he lay.

Scruples may have a moral or an intellectual basis. Humility is apt to be full of scruples when it unduly predominates over the judgement; and the result is often seen in quaint peculiarities of diction, it seems a sort of unbecoming self-assertion to talk as other people do. This is a quite a different thing from the ostentatious humility of certain religious professors who perpetrate acts of humility, like the convert of rank who scrupled to spend any money on himself, and was so ready with his answer when asked why he travelled third class—"Because there was not a fourth." Humility has no ready answers; its scruples are not recognized as such by the owner, and their effect upon others is different. Intellectual scruples irritate, the unreasonable scruples of humility only embarrass. Probably all duties in order to be heroically performed must display some excess in the direction of either refinement or exaggeration; thus alone can they impress the popular imagination. Nor is it in human nature to be at once zealous and absolutely reasonable. In all scruples there is something superogatory. We may call it a scruple in General Lee never to drink wine and never to smoke, but it was not due to a scruple that he never swore. The rules that people set themselves for their practical guidance are often dictated by scruples, unreasonable perhaps, but still serviceable. Thus a very worthy old woman bound herself by two scruples never to let the cat sit on her knee and never to blow her fire with the bellows—innocent practices, as it seems, but to her types of indolence and neglected duties.

"Who wills the end wills the means" is a favourite maxim of the unscrupulous; but scrupulosity will err on the other side, and spend all its consciousness in carping at indispensable conditions; like the zealous nuisance who thought it right to marry, but scrupled to give any time to courting the lady. Scruples with many people are a mere sham; they set them up, as others make rules, to help them in an emergency; as a convenient excuse for refusing a request or declining a social obligation. These are no slavery, which the scruple proper emphatically is, and, as such, however conscientious, inferior as a guide to the unshackled judgment with its larger comprehensive views. An incapacity for this wider survey of duty, combined with intellectual activity, makes scruples often a family trait. Each member according to his degree of ability and his temperament will have his own; each will deviate from the general custom and be a law to himself, and the reverse of a law to his kith and kin. But whatever the divergence, one point they will have in common—an entire absence of wit and humour in themselves, and most commonly a want of appreciation of those qualities in others.—*Saturday Review.*

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FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS
Of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;
And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES
Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

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